

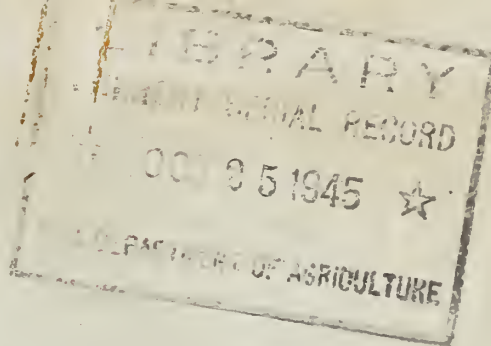
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THE DAILY DIGEST

For Sept. 14, 1945

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U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

(The newspapers and magazines from which these items are summarized are on file in The Press Service, Room 411, Administration Bldg.)

N. Y. FARMERS CAUTIONED ON POSSIBLE PRICE DROP--Herald Tribune, New York (N.Y.) 9-13-45 (AP) - New York State farmers were advised today to begin "to shift emphasis from all-out volume production for war-time needs to efficient low-cost production and marketing." L. R. Simons, director of the state extension service at Cornell University, in a report urging farmers to "keep a close watch on the price outlook for their particular commodities," also said: "Although present indications point to a strong demand for most farm products for several months, farm prices are likely to ease in relation to wages and other costs after the period of large-scale food shipments to Europe is over and other types of consumer goods are available in abundant supply on retailers' shelves."

DEALERS URGE MEAT RELEASE--The Sun, Baltimore (Md.) 9-13-45 - A request that meat be removed from rationing immediately in order to prevent it from spoiling was made yesterday by the Independent Retail Grocers and Meat Dealers Association of Baltimore. "The meat markets are getting more meat than people have stamps with which to purchase it," Harry Walker, secretary manager of the group, said. "If the Government is able to end meat rationing October 1, as it has been indicated unofficially, it should be able to do it now, or much of it will spoil. "People just don't have the stamps to buy all that they would like to. The big problem now among meat dealers is not how to get meat, but how to get rid of it."

500 FOOD DEALERS LINKED IN FORGERY OF RATION CHECKS--Times, New York (N.Y.) 9-13-45 - A large-scale racket in forged ration currency checks, involving 500 retail and wholesale food dealers and five gangs in Brooklyn and Manhattan was disclosed yesterday by United States Attorney John F. X. McGohey and officials of the Office of Price Administration. Criminal proceedings will be instituted against fifty of the men involved, the first five of whom were arraigned yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner Garrett W. Cotter and held in \$2,000 bail each for action of the grand jury.

ASKS GRADUAL END OF PRICE CONTROL--Times, New York (N.Y.) 9-13-45 - Contending that "too rigid" price controls threaten to postpone indefinitely full production of lower-priced lines of merchandise, the board of directors of the National Retail Dry Good Association, in a resolution adopted yesterday at a meeting urged that the Office of Price Administration accelerate the decontrolling of one category of goods after another to encourage output and distribution of needed merchandise. The board held if this is done price controls on the present over-all basis "could be abolished safely by Feb. 1, 1946."

O.P.A. TO EASE POLICY ON IMPORTS—Herald Tribune, New York (N.Y.) 9-13-45 — The Office of Price Administration is expected to announce within the next few days a substantial revision of its price policy on imported goods. The proposed new program, now in tentative form, will be aimed to keep present controls on basic raw materials and basic foods, but will exempt from price control those imported products that do not affect the cost of end products to the American consumer. Thus import trade circles expect that it will be the O.P.A. policy to continue import price controls only in so far as it is necessary to "hold the line" on the cost of living here.

O.P.A. TO STICK TO RETAIL COST ABSORBING PLAN—Herald Tribune, New York (N.Y.) 9-13-45 — The Office of Price Administration in a few days will turn thumbs down on merchants' sharp protests against the agency's reconversion pricing policy. Submitted formally two weeks ago by a delegation of retailers, those protests labeled as "uneconomic, unsound and inequitable" O.P.A. plans for returning new peace-time goods to the market at 1942 retail prices. Specifically the retailers lashed out against the government's so-called cost absorption policy.

AMERICA RECONVERTS by W. S. Woytinsky—Post, Washington (D.C.) 9-13-45 — Prosperity in postwar America does not mean an economic system completely immune to cyclical ups and downs. The maladjustments in the economic system which have caused past business cycles and recurring periods of unemployment will remain after reconversion as a continuing threat to prosperity. Agriculture is returning to peacetime production, financially stronger than ever before, with reduced debts and considerable liquid reserves. It will therefore represent a vast market for urban industries and a stabilizing factor in the whole economic system.

END OF MEAT RATIONING 'POSSIBLE' BY OCT. 1—Constitution, Atlanta (Ga.) 9-11-45 (AP) — Some officials reported today that an end of meat rationing is "possible" by Oct. 1, but OPA and the Agriculture Department said no definite date could be predicted. In New York, however, a food dealers' spokesman declared the meat supply had improved so much in recent weeks that the commodity "could be taken off rationing entirely." E. F. Guckenberger, secretary of the New York State Retail Food Merchants' Association, said many retailers in that area were sending meat back to wholesalers because consumers lacked enough red points to buy it.

PLOWING UNDER THE AAA—Editorial—Kansan, Kansas City (Kans.) 8-22-45 — The AAA was damned by more people of the middlewest than any other New Deal agency contrived by the Hudson river brain trusters. The doctrine of prosperity thru scarcity, the criminal destruction of little pigs and plowing under of growing crops make up one black page in American history that dwellers in mid-America will not soon forget. Nor will the farmers soon forget the handouts. They laughed and snorted at the AAA's city slicker ideas and at the same time kept their hands out for more bounty. That was as the New Dealers wanted it.

ANDERSON REPUDIATES SCARCITY—Editorial—Illinois State Journal and Register, Springfield (Ill.) 8-19-45 - Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson in a recent statement dispelled home front rumors that the armed forces were responsible for the shortage of food....Anderson's pronouncements are in direct opposition to the theories of the planned economists, who would regulate production of food....Correct approach to the food problem in the postwar world does not seem to be regulation of production, but unfettered production coupled in a raise of the lowest living standards to permit everyone to buy what he needs.

PRESIDENT OPENS NEW ERA—Editorial—Post, New York (N.Y.) 9/7/45 - By stressing the need to provide food for liberated countries and loans for reconstruction, the President recognizes that plans for a prosperous and secure America cannot be separated from plans for a prosperous and secure world. That realization goes far beyond the concept of international military action to knock down trouble after it has been allowed to ripen; it opens a new era in our political history.

COTTON PLANNERS HIT—Editorial—Gazette, Colorado Springs (Colo.) 8-18-45 -the experts are in a position to say that the condition resulting from the reduced (cotton) crop is "generally not unhealthy," if that can be said of a commodity that thru planning has been kicked out of commanding world position.

HUTSON HAILED AS NEW DIRECTOR—Editorial—Messenger, Owensboro (Ky.) 8-22-45 - It was no easy path John B. Hutson climbed from working on a Calloway county farm to head the newly created division of Production and Marketing in the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Nor was it a political appointment to reward him for performance in the field of partisanship....Step by step he has gone to make usable and easier the results of his studies and investigations here and abroad....In John B. Hutson, the Calloway county farm boy, who dreamed dreams, the farmers have an ally who knows what such an alliance means.

BAKERS UPHOLD ANDERSON—Bakers Weekly, 9-3-45 - American Bakers Association reminds its members that....the Secretary of Agriculture has the power of sanction "To prohibit violators from any industrial use of sugar, shortening, and other rationed foods." The bulletin points out that Secretary Anderson has led the fight to avert reductions in sugar and shortening quotas for the fourth quarter and that in the face of continuing shortages he cannot be expected to countenance waste through such practices as consignment selling..

PLAIN TALK FROM SECRETARY ANDERSON—National Grocers Bulletin, 8-45 - The new Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson, talks in plain, understandable and welcome language. He points out that the people of this country are to know the facts about the food situation just as soon as these facts can be gathered and confirmed....Along with the support of the American people, the new Secretary of Agriculture will have the complete support and cooperation of the entire food industry—from production through distribution—to the same extent and with the same enthusiasm as he has the support of the Congressional Committee which he formerly headed.

CORN OUTLOOK REMAINS SERIOUS -- Free Press, Mankato (Minn.) 8-29-45 - Whether or not 1945 will go down as a bumper year for farm crops in the southern Minnesota area will depend upon the outcome of the corn crop, and right now it is generally conceded that the situation is serious, according to a Free Press survey of Blue Earth and adjoining counties. An unusually late frost will make a great deal of difference in how much of the corn crop will reach maturity, according to county agents and AAA chairmen. And at best it is anticipated that there will be a great deal of soft corn -- as high as 50 percent in some counties.

RANGE LAND ALLOTMENTS; HOW DETERMINED -- Editorial -- Tribune, Salt Lake City (Utah) 9-8-45 - The controversy between U.S. forest service officials and spokesmen of the livestock industry over the program to cut range allotments to "carrying capacity" at the end of the current permit period calls for submergence of extremism and emergence of reasonableness all the way around.....No livestock operator worthy of the name will admit that he wants to overgraze. To do so would be an admission that he wants to destroy the capital of the industry -- and capital that doesn't even belong to him, although he uses it. Here plainly is a case where the most directly interested parties should get around the table, be strictly honest and completely frank with themselves and their antagonists, and reduce the differences to a point where they can cease to be antagonists. For the long-term objective of both groups, and the directly interested public, is substantially the same -- maximum use of the resource consistent with its perpetuation.

MORE CATTLE, SHEEP SLATED FOR MARKET IN WYOMING -- Tribune, Salt Lake City (Utah) 9-8-45 - (AP) - Marketing of Wyoming cattle has started in a small way and ranchers believe more cattle will be marketed this fall than a year ago, George Knutson, federal-state agricultural statistician, said Friday. Of the ranchers contacted, 66% believed that more Wyoming cattle would be sold, while 34% indicated about the same number would be sold. "It is significant", Knutson said, "that not one report indicated less would be marketed." Of those reporting on the relative marketing of sheep and lambs, 52% estimated more would be marketed this year than last, 38% said the same proportion would be marketed and 10% said less.

URGES ANDERSON TO REMEMBER AAA COMMITTEES -- Editorial -- Wallaces' Farmer - 9-1-45 - We hope that Secretary Anderson will remember that the local AAA committee is not only an efficient administrative agency for carrying out national farm policies in the county. It is also useful in sending back to headquarters information which is designed to modify and to improve national policies. During recent years, the policy-forming work of the local AAA committee has not been used enough. The planners at Washington will have better luck if they draw more heavily on the good sense and information of local farmers.

WE ARE LEARNING -- Editorial -- Missoulian - Missoula, (Montana) 8-18-45 - The net result of all the comment and investigation relating to sugar shortage, butter shortage, cheese and milk products shortage, beef shortage, poultry shortage, pork shortage, lamb shortage, egg shortage, dry bean shortage and shortage piled upon shortage, is as clear as mud to the average citizen, says the Industrial News Review. The people must remember that the idea of a controlled economy is no different from the philosophy of Socialism which puts government into business to the exclusion of private citizens. Are we going back to a free economy with the risks and rewards which it entails, or will we become resigned to accepting the judgment and oppressions of government in lieu of our own opinions and freedom of action after the war? We are having experience with a planned economy now on which to base our peacetime decisions.

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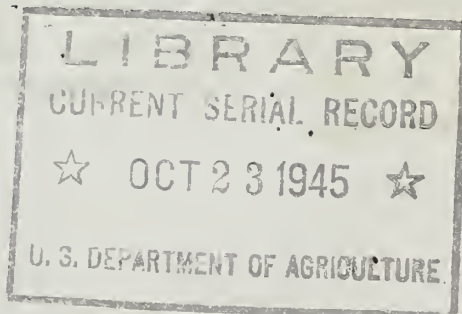
URGES OPA TO EASE RIGID PRICE POLICY—Times, New York (N.Y.) 9-17-45 - Pointing to the failure of the Government's special programs to effect the return of low-end merchandise to the market, Louis Rubin, executive secretary of the Popular Priced Dress Manufacturers Group, Inc., declared yesterday that relaxation of the policy of rigid maintenance of price lines by the Office of Price Administration would bring about a substantial increase in the production of cheaper apparel.

BLOCK COTTON MEN ON ITALIAN EXPORTS—Journal of Commerce, New York (N.Y.) 9-17-45 - American cotton merchants are growing more incensed daily at Government red tape which bars them from exporting their commodity to Italy, a survey over the week-end revealed. The fault, they claim apparently lies with the Foreign Economic Administration.

2 MEATLESS DAYS REVOKED BY MAYOR AS SUPPLIES RISE—Times, New York (N.Y.) 9-17-45 - The end of meatless Tuesdays and Fridays in the public eating places of this city was proclaimed yesterday by Mayor La Guardia, who said in his weekly radio talk from City Hall that increased meat supplies justified such a step.

RECORD CROPS AUGUR END OF FOOD CONTROL—Post, Washington (D.C.) 9-15-45 - By Christine Sadler - Food price ceilings may be only a memory by next spring, it appeared yesterday as Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson asked the Office of Economic Stabilization to suspend controls on the upcoming record crop of citrus fruits and several other prospective surpluses loomed on the horizon.

Secretary Anderson's request for aid in getting rid of the citrus crop by clearing out all Government controls which might stand in the way followed OPA's lifting of price ceilings, on Irish potatoes—of which the country has at least a 50 million-bushel surplus.



USDA 1745-45

OWI SAYS EUROPE NEEDS 10 MILLION TONS OF FOOD (AP)—Star, Washington (D.C.) 9-16-45 - Liberated Europe needs 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 tons of food imports in the next year, the Office of War Information said last night.

This much food must be imported, the report said, "if millions of people now suffering from malnutrition and hunger are to be enabled to assume their responsibilities in rebuilding their homelands." The report, based on information provided by various Government agencies, said more than 100,000,000 persons in liberated areas now are living on diets far below prewar levels.

FOOD POLICY IN GERMANY URGED FOR FREED NATIONS—Herald-Tribune, New York (N.Y.) 9-17-45 - The Americans United for World Organization, Inc., expressed belief today the Army policy of assuming responsibility for feeding occupied Germany should be paralleled by similar policy for liberated countries.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, acting president of the organization, said in a copy of a letter addressed to President Truman that lack of such a program "may mean that our enemies eat while our friends starve." Mrs. Harriman planned to come to Washington tomorrow to call on President Truman along with the heads of approximately thirty other organizations, led by Mrs. Dwight Morrow, president of Food for Freedom.

DANES HINDERED ON MOVING BEEF—Sun, Baltimore (Md.) 9-17-45 - While the rest of Europe starves for meat Denmark has 3,000 to 4,000 tons of surplus beef weekly which cannot be exported for lack of shipping space, Hoegsbro Holm, permanent secretary of the Agricultural Council of Denmark, said today.

HOW TO EAT RIGHT HELD U. S. PROBLEM—Times, New York (N.Y.) 9-17-45 - Americans still are far from establishing a satisfactory pattern of food consumption and will not be able to reach that goal until research has provided more complete knowledge about the individual's requirements, Dr. Charles Glen King, scientific director of the Nutrition Foundation, declared yesterday in his annual report.

Commenting on the "widespread impression that America is the best-fed nation in the world," Dr. King said it might be true so far as variety, appeal and convenience were concerned, but that there were other striking facts that should warn against complacency.

WORLD PRODUCED LOW WHEAT CROP—Times, New York (N.Y.) 9-17-45 - The world raised one of the smallest wheat crops in 1945 in a number of years, total production being estimated by the Bureau of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture, at 5,400,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 250,000,000 bushels, or 5 per cent, from the previous year and 410,000,000 bushels or 8 per cent less than the 1935-39 average.

FARM PRODUCTION GOALS—Pathfinder, Washington (D.C.) 9-10-45 - Farm Production goals for next year are in the mill now. Guessing is they will call for about the same total acreage as 1945. Flax acreage probably will be cut but sugar beets will be upped in a large way.

DAIRY PRICES TO REMAIN ON LEVEL WITH LAST YEAR—Tribune, Salt Lake City (Utah) 9-10-45 - Prices received by farmers for dairy products during the fall and winter months will be about the same as in the previous year, according to a report released Sunday by the U. S. department of agriculture.

Retail prices of principal dairy products have been held to 1942 levels, while consumer income has advanced about one-third. Declines in consumer purchasing power or decreases in noncivilian takings in the next several months probably will not materially affect prices of dairy products.

HIGHER PRICE SEEN FOR CUBAN SUGAR—Journal of Commerce, New York (N.Y.) 9-10-45 - When the United States this month resumes negotiations with Cuba for the purchase of the 1946 sugar crop it is confidently expected among well-informed New York sugar circles that the present offer to pay 3.45¢ a pound f.o.b. Cuba will be lifted to 3.65¢. That price would be comparable to the advance granted to Puerto Rico in the form of incentive payments since the start of the war — a principle for which the Cubans have been fighting for some time.

In Cuba, however, a group of producers, admittedly in the minority but vocal, still wants to sell three crops at once for the financial security this would offer, even if a sacrifice in price is involved.

FARM PRICE POLICY—Journal of Commerce, New York (N.Y.) 9-10-45 - Congress has already directed that prices of farm products shall be supported for two years following the end of the war. President Truman, in his message to Congress last week, asked legislation to assure that this commitment will be carried out.

As agricultural production is revived abroad and demand for many American farm products declines prices of these commodities will be under pressure. It would be highly desirable for agriculture to return to a free price system, for this would permit the termination of production and price controls that farmers have found increasingly irksome. Such a change may involve considerable initial price declines, at least until demands have expanded with general prosperity. Unless farmers are ready to return to such a free price system they must expect that Government regimentation, to which they objected so strongly during the war, will be perpetuated and even extended as part of a permanent price control system.

PLANTERS ASK, UNION OPPOSES COTTON-FIELD WAGE CEILING—Sun, Baltimore (Md.) 9-11-45 - Abandoning their traditional resistance to Government intervention in their labor relations, cotton planters of the Mississippi Delta area are petitioning the Agriculture Department to impose a wage ceiling on their field hands, it was disclosed here today.

Their objective is to drive wages for cotton picking down to about \$2 a day from the previous season's peaks of \$2.50 to \$3.90 in Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri, H. L. Mitchell, president, Southern Tenant Farmers Union, charged.

WHY THERE IS A SUGAR SHORTAGE—Globe-Democrat, St. Louis (Mo.) 8-11-45 - Thousands of bushels of summer apples are spoiling in the St. Louis area because housewives can get no sugar to can them. Individual sugar allotments for canning have been cut to five pounds, and frequently when the housewife obtains her ration stamps she finds the store shelves empty.....

So, while it will not help the housewife who needs more sugar right now for canning, and while it is not to be expected that sugar rationing will end within the next 12 months, we may expect a bumper crop of sugar beets this year and a much larger crop next year if the weather is not unfavorable. This is good news.

CORN DEPENDS ON FROST DATE—Journal, Milwaukee (Wis.) 9-12-45 - The amount of meat that will be available next year to a marked degree will depend on the date of the first killing frost. Milwaukee county farmers are hoping frost will hold off another three weeks and hot weather will return to mature their corn crop.

In this county and along the cool lake shore area much of the big corn crop is just starting to dent. Farther west the crop is more advanced, and another two weeks of warm weather will assure at least a fair crop, say farmers.

FARM LABOR STILL SHORT—Journal, Milwaukee (Wis.) 9-12-45 - The agriculture department said that peace has not eased the farm labor problem.

Three million additional men, women and children will be needed during the fall season, the agency said, if this year's large crops are to be harvested.

There has been some scattered increase in the farm labor supply as a result of the end of hostilities, military demobilization and closing of war plants. These gains, however, are offset by the departure of workers from farms since the lifting of government manpower controls.

NOW U. S. IS CALLED ISOLATIONIST BECAUSE WE HAVE MEAT, BUTTER—Daily News, Washington (D.C.) 9-14-45 - A new kind of isolationism is rearing its head in the United States. It's not concerned with armies and navies and aggressions and political non-interference. It's the kind that says Americans and not Europeans ought to have first chance at the meat and butter released by the end of the war.

To combat the new isolationism, members of private organizations and employees in some Government agencies are moving heaven and earth to increase food shipments to Europe and delay lifting of food controls here.

The National League of Women Voters has sent out a broadside to its 600 local branches and 55,000 members urging them to get their communities to put pressure on Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson and members of the Senate and the House.

OPA TRIMMING SAILS FOR A LONG STAY—Daily News, Washington (D.C.) 9-14-45 - By Ned Brooks - The Office of Price Administration was well advanced today toward becoming the most powerful survivor of the warborn Government agencies.

OPA's own reconversion program -- its shift of emphasis from rationing to price controls -- is going forward amid indications that the agency expects to be in business a long time.

STATE BACKS ESCALANTE FARM PLANS By D. C. Dix—Tribune, Salt Lake City (Utah) 9-10-45 - Development of the vast underground water potential in the Escalante valley (formerly known as Escalante desert) has made possible scientific farming on a scale hitherto unknown anywhere in Utah.

This area, using underground pump water almost exclusively is rapidly being transformed into one of the most productive areas of the state, and this year will produce the largest acreage of certified seed potatoes in the state, according to Iron county agricultural agent L. E. Tueller.

SUBSIDY PROPOSED FOR SHEEP RAISERS—World-Telegram, New York (N.Y.) 9-10-45 - Sen. E. V. Robertson (R., Wyo.) today urged Economic Stabilization Director William H. Davis to allow payment of a \$2-per-lamb subsidy to Western sheep raisers. Sen. Robertson told Mr. Davis that a recent OES directive permitting payment of the subsidy to "sellers" virtually ignored producers, since most producers sell to jobbers who in turn sell to the packers.

Reserve THE DAILY DIGEST
For Sept. 18, 1945

CURRENT SERIAL RECORD

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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TRUMAN REAFFIRMS RELIEF FOR FREED PEOPLES OF EUROPE—New York Times, 9-18 By Felix Belair—President Truman said today that the United States was prepared to fulfill the main requests of Europe for relief and rehabilitation, but, at the same time, reminded that this country could not keep Europe above a minimum level of subsistence and that "much suffering may be expected during the coming winter in certain areas of the Continent."

In his statement the President told what this country currently was sending to Europe, gave a promise of larger shipments later, and then said: "It should be remembered that these supplies will serve not to improve, but only to sustain the diet of the liberated peoples, which remains below the minimum level of subsistence. In some cases the doubling of these food shipments waits only on the conclusion of satisfactory financial arrangements."

"This Government has abundant evidence that the American people are aware of the suffering among our Allies. They have also made plain their determination that this country shall do its full part along with other supplying nations in helping to restore health and strength to those who fought at our side, both in Europe and in the Far East. It is an American responsibility not only to our friends but to ourselves to see that this job is done and done quickly."

President Truman's statement followed a conference, earlier in the day, with Secretary Anderson and visit by representatives of forty-seven national organizations who left an appeal with the Chief Executive that "only with help from this country can resulting anarchy be averted this winter in Europe."

On his departure from the White House Mr. Anderson said the duration of meat rationing in the United States depended on the amount sent Europe and other parts of the world. He told reporters that there was sufficient meat in this country to make possible a termination of its rationing by Jan. 1, depending on European requirements. The country, however, would have to put up with the rationing of sugar through 1946, the Agriculture Department's chief added.

MEAT RETURNS TO MOST MENUS IN CITY TODAY—New York Herald Tribune, 9-18 Most restaurants in the city will serve meat today, the first Tuesday in more than a year which has not been observed as a meatless day in public eating places, according to George R. Le Sauvage, president of the National Restaurant Association. Meatless Tuesdays and Fridays and the closing of butcher shops on Monday to limit meat selling to five days a week were features of a city-wide meat-conservation program which was ended Sunday by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia.

1945 FOOD CROPS HIGHEST IN YEARS—Times, New York, 9-18 - Despite an acute farm labor shortage this country turned in a bumper vegetable and fruit crop this year, sufficient to feed 200,000,000 persons, Prof. Henry Keiler, Jr. of the Department of Economics and Agriculture, Rutgers University, said yesterday. He was one of the speakers at the opening of a two-day conference of presidents and secretaries of farm bureaus in eight northeastern States at New York.

Pointing out that production is up in almost every category, particularly canned fruits and vegetables, fresh fruits and vegetables (except apples), milk, eggs, beef, fats, oils and fish, he said that the vegetable crop was estimated at 35,000,000,000 pounds, 5,000,000,000 over the 1935-39 average. According to current calculations, he continued, vegetables canned alone will total 6,000,000,000 pounds.

The five-day week in large wholesale produce markets, it was indicated by other speakers at the session, is one of the main headaches of the farmer, because his produce must be harvested from day to day. With not enough storage space, with the large wholesale markets closed on Saturdays, it was pointed out by Philip Turner of Baltimore, president of the Food Producers Council in that city, millions of dollars in produce is being lost. "You can't operate a farm on a five-day week," Mr. Turner said.

SINGLE U.S. AGENCY TO AID GI FARMERS—Post, Washington, 9-18 - National Planning Association yesterday urged Farm Security Administration be given the primary responsibility of helping more than a million World War II veterans become farmers. Some 900,000 veterans want to operate a farm of their own, it is estimated. Another half million former GIs would like to be part-time farmers.

In a report on the difficulties facing those veterans who would turn to the land for a living, NPA warned that present credit facilities are insufficient, NPA charged there was too much red tape involved in obtaining credit, advice, and information. The report, "Farms for Veterans," was prepared by Dr. Lowry Nelson, sociology professor at University of Minnesota. The findings were indorsed by 66 NPA leaders representing agriculture, business, and labor.

TRUMAN APPOINTS PAUL APPLEBY AS BUDGET ASSISTANT—Post, Washington, 9-18 - President Truman yesterday appointed Paul H. Appleby to be assistant director of the Budget Bureau, a post from which he resigned December 1, 1944.

Appleby, vice president and general manager of the Queen City Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Wash., took the oath in the office of Director Harold D. Smith. Appleby came to Washington in 1933 as executive assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace, becoming undersecretary in 1940.

MILK COMPANIES' PROFITS ESTIMATED IN SURVEY—Herald-Tribune, New York, 9-18 - Profits of milk companies have been only 0.3 of a cent on each dollar of sales, according to an Indiana University Bureau of Business Research study of milk distribution costs, based on reports from 244 companies in major cities throughout the country with sales in excess of \$583,000,000. The cost of raw milk delivered to the plant, along with wages and salaries of workers, the study said, took nearly 82 cents of each sales dollar.

\$2.10 PICKING CEILING SET FOR MISSISSIPPI—Commercial Appeal, Memphis 9-15
Ceiling prices for cotton picking in Mississippi Friday were set at \$2.10 per hundred pounds. They are effective at once.

The maximum was approved by the Mississippi Wage Board here after the Department of Agriculture had delivered an ultimatum to the effect that the \$2.10 price could either be accepted or there would be no ceiling. The board had urged a maximum of \$2.

The board's recommendation of a \$2 ceiling came after an over-whelming vote by Delta farmers for the fixing of a picking maximum. The farmers expressed themselves at meetings preceding the vote as believing that prices from \$1.75 to \$2.25 were fair, but with the majority favoring the \$2 figure. Only employers of pickers were eligible to vote.

NEW AID TO FORECASTER—Kansas City Star, Kansas City - 9-14 - The Soviet Union once was a great blank spot on the world's weather map. Now it is exchanging weather information daily with the United States. The arrangement should prove of tremendous value to shipping, airlines and farmers, since much of the American weather "begins" in Soviet territory.

FARM-TOOL SUPPLY GROWS—The Sun, Baltimore - 9/16 -The farmers' job of food production is being eased by increased production of labor-saving tools, Joseph H. Blandford, chairman of the Maryland Agriculture Adjustment Agency, said yesterday....

Mr. Blandford noted that a variety of labor-saving tools are coming from assembly lines now, and said that more will be available each week.

MORE CANNED FISH FOR CIVILIANS ON WAY—The Sun, Baltimore - 9-16 - Milton C. James, acting deputy co-ordinator of fisheries, Department of the Interior, announced today that civilians will soon find canned fish becoming more plentiful as a result of current heavy production and a sharp reduction in military requirements.

Mr. James said that both the tuna and sardine fisheries of the Pacific Coast are increasing their pack substantially over last year.

FARM PRICE SUPPORT ASSURED; ANDERSON GIVES PLEDGE OF PROFIT—St. Paul Pioneer Press, St. Paul - 9-15 - Secretary of Agriculture Anderson will insist on the federal government meeting price-support commitments made to farmers under the Steagall amendment and will oppose any future farm pricing policy that does not assure a profit to the farmer.

Just what pricing policy the secretary of agriculture will propose following the Steagall amendment has not been determined. There is no concealing the fact that it is the No. 1 problem now under study in the department.

On the highest authority, it was made known here Friday that the department has no intention of establishing a so-called "cheap food" policy, permitting farm prices to seek their own level, and then subsidizing farmers to cover their losses.

LABOR SHORTAGE PINCH—St. Paul Pioneer Press, St. Paul - 9-14 -Instead of the dreaded problem of peacetime unemployment, Minnesota is up against widespread shortages of labor that are delaying recovery and hampering the marketing of the Northwest's bumper farm production, state employment officials were told by Minnesota employers Thursday.

Livestock handlers at South St. Paul are advising farmers to hold back shipments of cattle and poultry plants at many points in the state are turning away offerings of turkeys and chickens, it was said.

2 MAJOR FARM GROUPS GIRD FOR FIGHT OVER NEW PRICE POLICIES, SUBSIDY PAYMENTS, By Ovid A. Martin—Democrat and Leader, Davenport - 9-13 - Two major farm organizations are getting set for a possible battle with the government over farm price policies and subsidies.

They are the American farm bureau federation and the National grange. Both have gone to work in an effort to head off suggestions that in the future government programs designed to support farm prices at so-called "equitable" levels be abandoned in favor of subsidies.

A special committee of the farm bureau, headed by president Edward A. O'Neal has arranged to discuss the matter with Secretary of Agriculture Anderson September 24. Both the farm bureau and the grange favor programs designed to assure farmers a "just" price at the market place. Both oppose the idea of permitting farm prices to fall below the 90 per cent parity level at which the government is committed to support most farm commodities for two years after the war has been declared officially at an end.

JAPS MAY BE STRIPPED OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY—Commercial Appeal, Memphis - 9-14 - One of the prices Japan must pay for her sneak attack on Pearl Harbor is to give up her status as the world's leading cotton textile exporter—a title she held before the war.

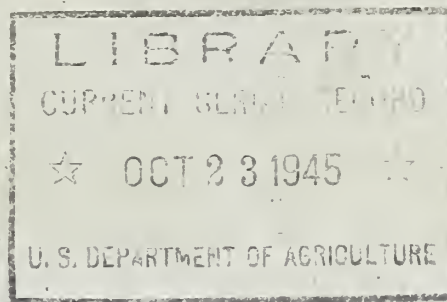
Worth Street opinion is divided as to what will happen to Japan's formidable array of cotton spindles and looms. Some think she will be allowed to keep the industry but be greatly restricted in her exports of cotton goods. Others believe Nipponese mills will be dismantled and the equipment sent to China for reparation—partly in payment for such machinery the Japs stole around Shanghai and Tientsin. Either way, it will be a long time before her production of cotton textiles will compete in world markets.

EUROPE'S MILK PRODUCTION AS A KEY TO HER FOOD NEEDS—The Sun, Baltimore - 9-17 - The shocking forecast of hunger in Europe just released by the Government is no more than informed people would have expected. It is to be noted, too, that the shortages stressed by the Government are in the prime and elementary commodities — wheat, sugar, oils, etc. Dairy products are one of the vital protein foods, but supplying them in large volume to the liberated peoples is out of the question. For that very reason, recent figures on the European dairy industries suggest the low estate of the Continent's present nutritional resources.

Here the determining facts are, of course, the productivity of the dairy cows and the numbers of such cows. A study issued by foreign farm experts of our own Department of Agriculture show that output per cow in continental Europe (outside Russia) is 15 per cent smaller than in 1934-39. The number of dairy cows is off 12 per cent.

FARMERS REQUEST DISCHARGES FROM ARMED FORCES —Editorial—Bridgton News - 9-14 - Mail, wires and long distance telephone calls are reaching the offices of the Maine members of Congress in rapidly increasing volume. Farmers lead the list of requests for discharges from the armed forces. This is particularly true of Aroostook County where a big crop of potatoes are being harvested under adverse manpower conditions. Then there are dependent fathers and mothers, ill and unable to work, and asking for the release of their sons to take over the responsibilities of the home and livelihood. Also there are young wives and mothers anxious for young husbands to come home and take over.

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THE DAILY DIGEST
For Sept. 20, 1945

U.S. Department of Agriculture
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WHISKY MAKERS EXPECT SUBSTANTIAL ALLOTMENTS OF CORN IN LAST QUARTER—

Wall Street Journal, New York, 9-20 — The whisky distilling industry expects to be allowed substantial supplies of corn in November and December to start rebuilding its depleted stocks of bourbon whisky. An announcement to this effect is expected to be made by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson within the next few weeks. Some distillers hope to obtain moderate amounts of corn in Kentucky during October.

Government authorities have been waiting for full information about the size of this year's corn crop before deciding what allotments can be made distillers. Indications to date are favorable and unless there are serious frosts in the Middle West adequate supplies of corn are expected to be available.

Distillers hope to get around 50 million bushels of grain in the next 12 months, of which 80% to 90% will be corn.

GIVE POTATOES TO FEED LIVESTOCK—(AP) Times, New York, 9-20 — Potatoes, retailing at about 50 cents a peck, are being given free to New York State farmers by the Federal Government for livestock feeding. Leo F. Powers, assistant State marketing officer in the Production and Marketing Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, said today that carloads of surplus Government-bought potatoes are being offered to farmers for livestock feed to prevent them from spoiling.

MARYLANDER FIRST EX-WAC TO BUY FARM UNDER GI BILL—The Sun, Baltimore, 9-20 — A Maryland woman yesterday became the first WAC veteran in the nation to buy a farm under the guaranteed loan benefits of the GI bill. She is former Private Dorothy D. Chamberlin, who for three years was a cash-rent tenant on the 101-acre Frederick county farm which now has become her own property.

PRICES ON LOOSE CARROTS AND SWEET POTATOES CUT TODAY—Times, New York, 9-20 — Ceiling prices in New York City on loose carrots, yams and all other sweet potatoes, pears and Italian prunes will be reduced one-half to one and one-half cents a pound, effective today, Leo F. Gentner, acting regional administrator announced yesterday.

A MIGHTY COMPANY--Editorial, Davenport Democrat and Leader, Davenport, 9-17 -
What lover of cheese does not rejoice that his favorite delicacy is ration-free at last? The old names roll lovingly off the tongue--creamy and pungent camembert and Kiederkranz, the powerful Limburger, the placid Swiss, crumbly cheddar.

It will be a long time before the roster is complete. It may be necessary to wait for months for Holland's apple or pineapple shaped Edam and Gouda, for France's delicate Brie, for Italy's Parmesan and Britain's lordly Stilton.

But this is a minor matter compared to the news that cheeses are now ration-free. The United States has long been one of the great produceers of cheeses. They are a mighty company and it is good to have them back again.

FARM LEADERS--Farm Journal, October--Farm leaders are still talking about an off-the-record speech of Secretary Anderson at a recent dinner sponsored by the Southern Commissioners of Agriculture. He told them he is going to fight agriculture's battles everywhere, especially in the Cabinet; that the farmer is entitled to fair prices in the market place, that food subsidies must end without the whole load falling on the producer.

Anderson did not get into post-war policies, the two-price system, possible controls, and such. He is supposed to be studying these 25-year-old problems, and what needs to be done when the two year price guarantee expires. The farm groups have widely different views, with small chance of a united front.

The Southern Commissioners declared the American market belongs to the American farmer, that he should get parity price, at least for that part of his crop "domestically consumed." That, in case you're in doubt, means cotton.

FARMERS DISLIKE SUBSIDIES--Kansas City Star, Kansas City-9-17-The reiterated policy of Secretary Anderson and the Department of Agriculture to eliminate subsidies as a part of the farm price policy program is one that will find favor on farms. Through the war farmers never have liked the subsidies although they have accepted the payments.

The effect of the subsidies has been to reduce the direct cost of food to the consumers while part of the food costs burden has been placed on the United States treasury, which of course, must get its money from taxes. The people of the United States today are paying a part of their food expenses through taxes.

Farmers have felt, and rightfully so, that as long as they must get a part of their income from the government, that government will exercise a form of control over their operations

NEEDS ON THE FARMS--Editorial, New York Times, New York - 9-20-A tremendous backlog of needs is piling up on the nation's six million farms. In addition to the same short-ages faced by urban dwellers--refrigerators, radios, washing machines, furniture, clothes and automobiles--farm families are struggling with over-age and worn food-producing machinery and miscellaneous farm equipment.

Though farm income has been at a record level, the Department of Agriculture has not been able to push a program in housing because of wartime restrictions on building or repairs of a major scope. But county agents and home-extension leaders have emphasized the advisability of earmarking funds for home improvements. Few city dwellers appreciate the lack of modern conveniences in the country farm homes. The advantages that urbanites take for granted are still to be realized by many farm families. More than 89 per cent of the farm houses do not have bathtubs, 85 per cent lack mechanical refrigerators, 80 percent have no running water, 69 per cent lack electric lights, 40 per cent have no radios.

EQUALITY FOR FARMERS--Editorial, Pioneer Press, St. Paul, 9-17 - The Pioneer Press on Sept. 10 called Secretary Clinton D. Anderson's attention to a forecast of post-war farm policy published a few days earlier by the Associated Press. The report was represented as coming straight from the inside of the Department of Agriculture. It said that "cheap food may become the keystone of the Administration's post-war farm programs." And it indicated that, if in furtherance of such a policy, farm prices were allowed to drop to whatever levels they might go without government supports, the losses to farmers would be made up in payments covering the difference between the price and 90 per cent of parity.

Now, after Secretary Anderson and his advisers have taken time to consider the AP report and the Pioneer Press editorial urging that the department's attitude be quickly made plain, news of that attitude is forthcoming. And, as reported by Gustaf A. Nordin, Washington correspondent of these newspapers, the news is good. Nordin writes:

"On the highest authority, it was made known here Friday that the department has no intention of establishing a so-called 'cheap food' policy, permitting farm prices to seek their own level, and then subsidizing farmers to cover their losses. Moreover, there is specific agreement in the Department with the Pioneer Press contention that "the farmers are going to look to the market place as the main source of their income, and it is here that they want parity and equality of prices assured."

The department's view is most reassuring, and Mr. Nordin's full report of it is commended to widespread attention. The farmers who wish to avoid dependence upon government payments for a large share of their income constitute a very large majority.

DISMAL DAIRYMEN; THEY MUST BUILD UP CIVILIAN MARKETS TO ABSORB WAR OUTPUT-- Wall Street Journal, New York, 9-19 - The five midwestern dairy states -- Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana -- wonder if they are poised at the top of the same roller coaster they rode right after World War I.

Wisconsin, greatest milk producer in the nation, already feels the effect of Government cancellations of butter, cheese and dried-milk buying. A tremendous volume of milk that used to go to the Army and to foreign countries under Lend-Lease is now pouring into the state's churns and cheese vats.

Wisconsin's problems may be more acute than those of other states. It produces 11% of the nation's milk. During the war it added 3.5 billion pounds of milk production a year, out of the entire nation's increase of 10 billion pounds. There are 2.6 million dairy cows in Wisconsin.

Farmers and their leaders realize that the problem must be met head-on, by getting more dairy products into the average civilian's diet. Milton H. Button, director of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, warns:

"Never was there a time when a clear cut program was needed in the dairy industry, getting set for the greatly-expanded production to turn into the peace market, and not waiting for the glut to develop. We don't want a repetition of 1932."

Dairy leaders, as a first step, want ration points taken off butter, Bryce Landet, president of the Wisconsin Butter Makers Association, declares:

"Butter should be back in the public eating places, a full pat instead of a snip. There is 185 million pounds of butter in storage, 47 million more than a year ago. The longer it stays in storage, the more it will be a drag on the market when it runs up against the new butter make, which is sure to increase."

DANGERS OF DDT CITED BY EDITOR—Post, Washington, 9-18 - In large doses, the insecticide DDT is poisonous to human beings and to many animals, Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of "Hygeia," says in the October issue, warning housewives against keeping the substance where it might be mixed with kitchen supplies.

He said for some purposes, DDT is mixed with kerosene for spraying, and this creates a fire hazard. "In the weak solutions it is relatively safe," the article says.

HUGE WARTIME MARKET FOR DRIED VEGETABLES SHRIVELS IN PEACETIME—Wall Street Journal, New York, 9-18 - The dehydrated vegetable market, mountainous in wartime, is shriveling to ant-hill size in peace. When this shrinkage is completed, demand still will be bigger than pre-war, and some people in the industry are trying hard to salvage even more of it. But the over-all prospect is less than shining. This is shown in Department of Agriculture surveys and is confirmed by leading California dehydrators.

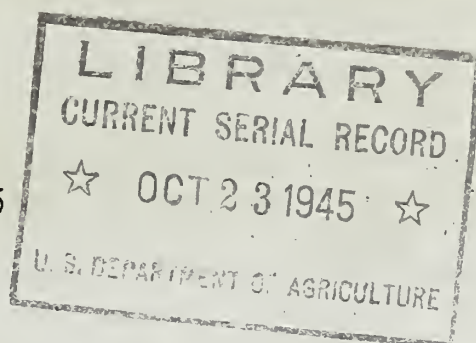
THE REORGANIZATION OF THE USDA—Food Field Reporter, Editorial, 9-17 - Although reorganizations in the Department of Agriculture have become commonplace and might ordinarily be greeted with a yawn and a "Ho Hum!," we believe that the one recently announced by Secretary Clinton P. Anderson deserves more serious attention by the food industries. It is sometimes a little difficult to see wherein the industries are interested in Agriculture Department internal operations; but actually they are quite important. It is the organization with which the food industries will have to deal concerning many problems which will arise from now on. It is important to them that this organization function with a maximum of efficiency and common sense, which is what Secretary Anderson seems to be aiming for.

Mr. Anderson wants to eliminate unnecessary offices and functions and decrease the number of visits an industry man must make to learn the score of the particular problem which concerns him. Consequently, the new Production and Marketing Administration consolidates a number of functions which have been exercised by more or less independent offices in the past.

It is noteworthy that there are few new faces in PMA. Mr. Anderson is wisely drawing upon available personnel and trusting them to carry out his intentions. If some of them fail they can be and probably will be replaced. As Mr. Anderson said in announcing the PMA set-up, a good organization is important, but what really counts is the people who make it up.

MIGRATION UNDER WAY FROM CITY TO FARM By Channing Cope—Constitution, Atlanta, 9-17 - One of the best signs of the times is the migration of city folks to the farms. Many statisticians and economists will not agree with this statement, but that can't be helped. The nature of their work is such as to make them try to have everything come out even. So many hogs, produced by so many farmers, in certain localities. So many consumers to eat these hogs. So much purchasing power gained from industry and trade to enable these consumers to buy the hogs in the right amounts so none will be wasted. With this approach, all they have to do is to figure by the average number of hogs each farmer can produce in the corn belt. The answer is that only a certain number of farmers should produce hogs. Now you and I, having no reputations as planners or economists or statisticians to lose, blunder along in the old hit-or-miss fashion (the American way), and believe it is a good thing for city folks to move to the country. Our reason is that it is good for the folks who move there. It may not be good for the Iowa farmer for a new set of Georgia farmers to enter the hog producing business but we can't help that. If it is good for the Georgia farmer to go into the hog business and he wants to do it, we say, let him do so.

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SOME MEATS TO BE FREED--The Sun, Baltimore, 9-21 - Rationing of lower grades of meat will end October 1, Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, said today in an interview during a brief stop-over here (Indianapolis, Ind.).

Anderson said it is feasible to abandon the rationing program in view of the present demand for meat, and the fact that the cattle-growing and meat-packing industry now is "on a pay-as-you-go" basis.

He said, however, he was not in a position to disclose what cuts of meat would be taken off the ration list October 1. He said those details would "have to come from Washington."

A Department of Agriculture spokesman in the capital gave this explanation: The canner, cutter and utility grades of beef will be reduced to zero ration-point value during October, thus technically taking them off rationing. But it won't mean more steaks for the housewife, because most of those grades of meat is converted into canned products, sausage or corned beef. The commercial, good and choice grades of beef, from which come the steaks and roasts, will continue to be rationed, as will pork and lamb.

The Secretary also disclosed he had written a letter to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national director of selective service, asking for the deferment of farm labor in the draft to cope with a world-wide food shortage.

Anderson quoted his letter as saying he hoped selective service officials would draft no more farm boys this year, and if they take them, that they adhere strictly to the Tydings amendment. (The Tydings amendment to the National Conscription Act provides that farm labor is an essential occupation and that deferments should be granted on that basis.) Anderson also said he had written the War Department concerning the shortage of farm labor, suggesting that war prisoners and disciplinary prisoners be used in the event the draft depletes the farm labor supply. He said he was opposed to using such prisoners, but in view of the food shortage, he would favor such a move as a last resort.

(WASHINGTON WHISPERS)--United States News, 9-21 - Agricultural planners are trying to persuade Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson that the farm program should stress income parity rather than price parity for farmers. Underlying idea is that, under income parity programs, production controls would not have to be so restrictive or so troublesome.

FARM BLOC TO AID DRIVE FOR CREDITS—The Sun, Baltimore, 9-21 —One of the nation's most powerful political pressure groups--the farm bloc--is marshaling its forces here for a drive that is likely to ease the current pursuit by foreign governments of credit from the United States Treasury.

Edward A. O'Neal, kingpin of the bloc, has summoned state presidents of the American Farm Bureau Federation to Washington, it was learned today, to map out and impose upon the Government a program for prolonging agriculture's wartime prosperity.

Concurrently, Charles W. Holman, leader of the farm bloc's potent dairy section, is assembling the directors of his National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation here next Tuesday for a powwow to the same end.

Both gatherings are expected to engender pressure upon the White House and Congress to be generous in extending foreign credits so that Britain, Russia, France and other bidders will have ample dollars with which to buy farm commodities in this country and thus help maintain or even boost prices here.

Some of the farm leaders already in Washington conceded today that such credit proposals are included in their plans.

ANDERSON SEES ENDING OF FOOD SUBSIDY BY JUNE—Herald Tribune, New York, 9-21 — Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, declared tonight at Decatur, Ill. he believes "that with few exceptions all old-the-line subsidies can disappear by next June 30".

The war's end has made full-scale continuation of these subsidies unnecessary, he said in an address prepared for delivery to an agriculture-industry conference sponsored by the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce in co-operation with Central Illinois farm organizations.

Emphasizing that he was speaking of subsidies as such and not of price supports, Mr. Anderson said: "The problem is to eliminate our war-time food subsidies and at the same time protect producers, processors and consumers."

"In my opinion," he added, "the subsidy problem can be solved by a series of steps. A good many subsidies, like the one on grapefruit juice, will expire within the next few months. They need not be renewed because it is no longer necessary to get big increases in production for war needs.

"Some other subsidies could be scaled down progressively until the need for incentives for expanded production has passed. The removal of subsidies for some products should have no effect on price. In some other cases removal of subsidies would result in some increase in the price to consumers. Removing the butter price roll-back for example would probably result in a butter price roll-up. But in view of the great production of some crops, such as potatoes and citrus fruits, with a consequent decline in prices, the total effect upon the cost of living should just about cancel out."

PRICE CONTROL ON FOODS TO END FEB. 1 — Journal of Commerce, New York, 9-21 — The Office of Price Administration is preparing to drop all price controls on foods, raw materials and soft goods by Feb. 1, 1946, and all controls on consumer durable goods before July of next year.

In a report, which will be presented in the near future to John W. Snyder, director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, OPA states that the nation is entering into a deflationary period, with indications that it will reach its low point by mid-1946.

TAX EQUALITY GROUP BLASTS FARM CO-OPS—Commercial Appeal, Memphis, 9-17 - In the postwar years, marketing co-operatives, which pay little or no Federal income tax on their earnings, will control the majority of business in the processing and distribution of farm produce, unless remedial measures are taken, the National Tax Equality Association asserted yesterday.

The statement came in a 20,000-word report on a research study on "Subsidized Co-operatives in the Marketing Field," made public locally by Howard R. Jackson, manager of the association's Southern District with headquarters in Memphis.

WHERE ELECTRICITY IS NEW—Editorial, Star, Kansas City, 9-16 - People in cities anxiously waiting for factories to turn out new refrigerators, radios and other electrical equipment to replace that in their homes which is badly worn or outmoded have little conception of the demand for these devices that is developing in rural areas.

A few days ago in a Northwest Missouri farm house which was being wired for electricity for the first time, the housewife remarked that they didn't have a single item of electrical equipment, not even a light bulb. When the power is turned into the wires leading to that farm house and thousands of others like it, these farmers will be in the market for all the electrical devices and gadgets city home owners have been using for years — refrigerators, radios, toasters, food mixers, fans, heaters and so on.

In the five or six years just prior to the war there was great expansion in power lines into rural areas, yet today fewer than half the farms in America are served by electricity and the percentage is even less in the states in this area. The last few months, with the release of critical materials, the work of building rural power lines has been resumed. The Rural Electrification administration this summer has allotted 14 million dollars to co-operatives in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. This will finance lines to 40,000 farms and other rural establishments. Lines will be built as fast as manpower and materials can be obtained. The REA will continue to make loans to co-ops serving rural areas. Electricity spells modernism on the farm.

FSA DIRECTS INQUIRY INTO RURAL HEALTH—Constitution, Atlanta, 9-16 - "In rural rehabilitation work among the low-income farm families, Farm Security has stressed good health as essential to successful farming," declared Dr. Fred D. Mott, chief medical officer of the Farm Security Administration, who is in Atlanta for a conference today, sponsored by 21 state, church, civic, labor and welfare organizations, to make plans to gain public support for a program to raise the health standards of Georgia.

Dr. Mott reports that FSA has 82 group health associations providing physician services in Georgia, and that these associations are operating in 92 different counties. The total membership in this state is 20,000 persons. "Rural health needs are acute throughout America," the medical officer said. "These needs are not confined to one region." Two principal measures which Dr. Mott suggested were: First, the provision of facilities with which to work, particularly modern rural hospitals and health centers. Second the assurance of earning adequate incomes. The answer to this seems to lie, he said, in the widespread development of health insurance programs and an increased support from public funds for the care of the needy.

BANKERS VIEW RISING (FARM) LAND PRICES WITH ALARM—Southern Farmer, Montgomery, Sept. - Changes in general price level have made and broken more farm people financially than any other economic factor. The agricultural commission of the American Bankers Association is authority for the statement above. In a recent study of farm land prices, entitled "History May Repeat Itself," the association warned that inflated land prices might bring ruination to the American farmer.

PLANETARY WANT; HUNGRY TWO THIRDS By Malvina Lindsay—Post, Washington, 9-20 - Next month in Quebec an effort to do something about the semistarvation of two thirds of the world will get under way. But no well-nourished citizen of America, or elsewhere, need be alarmed that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations will be setting up its machinery to send milk to Hottentots. This is not a relief agency. Its aim is improved world agriculture and increased food production. It hopes to help an underfed planet get on its feet nutritionally.

How much chance does it have of doing this? None, maintain some population experts, so long as human beings multiply at their present rate. These authorities point out that the world has never had enough to eat, and that now for its population of 2,200,000,000 (which at present rate of increase will be a billion more by the end of the century) it has only 4 billion acres of arable land, or less than the $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres per capita necessary for subsistence. Without adequate basic physical resources, they insist, technology, industry or even atomic energy cannot produce enough food.

WASTE LAND IN FRUITS—Star, Kansas City, 9-17 - Thousands of acres of strip mine land, left in huge rows of churned up "spoil banks" by coal shovels, offer potential homesteads and the basis for a big fruit industry in Southeast Kansas, Pittsburg businessmen contend.

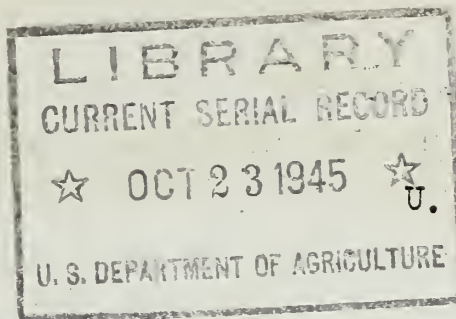
An experimental nursery started five years ago on the debris of the coal lands now is showing phenomenal results. And there is some logic behind the enthusiasm.

RUSH FOR FARM LAND BEGINS; LIMITED ACREAGE HINTS GRIEF—Journal, Milwaukee, 9-16 - (AP) - A back to the farm movement, reversing the wartime rush to the cities, is under way. But it looks as though there won't be enough room for all the farm seekers. Thousands of discharged war workers and former servicemen are going back to farm work, either because farming is their preferred occupation or because they find it difficult to get jobs in the cities.

A considerable number of the 8,000,000 persons who Reconversion Director John W. Snyder estimates may be unemployed next spring may be farm minded. Government economists say "significant numbers" of war workers have been buying land, especially in areas near war industrial centers. That indicates many plan to farm in case other jobs are not available. But many department of agriculture officials, who have made a special study of postwar prospects, say "the eventual demand for farms very likely will be materially greater than the supply of good available farms."

FINDS RAT IS CARRIER OF CHICKEN DISEASE—The New West Trade, Spokane, 9-15- According to Dr. E. F. Waller, poultry pathologist at the University of New Hampshire, recent experiments have proven beyond a doubt that the common brown or Norway rat is the carrier of infectious bronchitis and chicken coccidiosis.

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RAYON MEN TO SHUN 'BATTLE OF FIBERS'—Times, New York, 9-24 — Confident that common sense will win out in Congressional discussions concerning the competitive position of textile fibers which are expected to be brought up by the strong cotton bloc, rayon producers indicated last week that the industry will make no concerted effort to combat the threat of hampering legislation.

The "battle of the fibers," if it can be called that, must be decided on a scientific rather than political basis, producers said, but it is their belief that consumer demand can be kept at a high peak for all textiles whether they be cotton, wool or rayon.

If the cotton interests are successful in forcing legislation that will retard sales or place a processing tax upon rayon, in the long run such laws will prove detrimental to themselves, it was predicted. If, for instance, legislation were introduced to cut the profit or earnings of rayon producers, the rayon industry would rise to the occasion and by research development improve its product to a degree that would place it in a much better competitive position, producers said. In the economic scheme of things such developments have always followed burdensome legislation placed upon any particular industry, it was pointed out.

Southern mill owners, it was pointed out, are not behind the growers in their fight to keep the staple in its present advantageous position where, because of high parity loans, the normal laws of supply and demand do not influence its price. The mills are interested primarily in keeping their machinery going at a profit, and it is not too important whether the profit is made on rayon, cotton or any other fiber.

IMPORTERS AWAIT U. S. ACTION TO END SUBSIDY DILEMMA—Journal of Commerce, New York, 9-24 — Despite the avowed determination of officials to wind up Government foreign purchases and, with them, the activities of the United States Commercial Company, study of the problem of shifting back to a private import trade basis has so far failed to develop any policies which will make this possible. Despite the end of the war, Government foreign purchases are continuing in many items. While the retreat from use of the Government-purchase method might in any event be gradual, due to the early postwar difficulties of dealing with extremely disrupted economies abroad, many cases of continued foreign purchase are not dictated by this consideration so much as by considerations which are tied in with United States price stabilization policies here.

EXPORTS FACE NEW CONTROLS--The Sun, Baltimore, 9-24 - The Government may clamp new controls on exports to prevent foreign buyers from draining off goods and materials needed at home.

John W. Snyder, reconversion director, it was learned, has authorized the War Production Board to take action in any case where heavy export shipments of goods or materials might slow up reconversion.

J. A. Krug, WPB chairman, said such action might be needed "very frequently" in the next six to eight months, to prevent hardship to consumers and bottlenecks in industry's supply of materials.

Lumber is one material whose export may be limited by Government quotas, although Krug said no decision has been made.

ARMY TO CUT FOOD BILL 42% IN NEXT 12 MONTHS--Herald Tribune, New York, 9-24-- The Army will buy 42% less food in the next twelve months, the War Department disclosed today. Among other things, it expects to purchase 53 percent less meat, 48 percent less fats and oils, 51 percent less sugar and 61 percent less dairy products.

And because of Army inventories of some items, acquired during seasons of peak production, the estimated reduction in food requirements may be even greater, the department added in a statement.

No more cheese will be needed by the Army until well into 1946. Among things the Army had expected to buy, but won't now: \$812,000 worth of frozen whole eggs; 23,000,000 pounds of soap; more than 1,500,000 pounds of spices; 2,649,000 boxes of water repellent matches and 1,017,000 cartons of safety matches.

CORN RACES FROST TO GAIN MATURITY--The Times, New York, 9-24 --Corn lost ground last week in its race to reach maturity ahead of first killing frost as the result of cold and wet weather. Scattered frost and freezing temperatures prevailed several days on the outskirts of the big producing area in Nebraska and the Dakotas with some damage indicated in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin. Weather map readers expressed the belief that it is only a few days before frost can be expected in Iowa as the average date of first killing frost in that State is Oct. 5. Official reports indicate that 40 percent of the corn acreage in north central Iowa, a big surplus corn producing area, will not mature unless frost holds off until late October.

THE FARM GROUPS TAKE TO THE WARPATH AGAIN ON PRICES--Editorial, The Sun, Baltimore, 9-24 -- Part of the background of the latest activity of some of the farm-bloc leaders which Mr. Paul W. Ward described in The Sun recently is an innocent essay contest sponsored by the American Farm Economic Association. At least the contest looked innocent enough when it was launched. But it has resulted in one of the loudest detonations recently heard in political farm circles in the Capital. The essay contest staged by the association was aimed to bring out plans for solution of the present farm-price problem. The problem, to state it briefly, is how the Government is going to keep its statutory promise to support farm prices at 90 percent of parity (92.5 percent for cotton) for two years after the end of hostilities are proclaimed--which, because of the wording of the law, might mean until January 1, 1949, if hostilities are not ended officially by December 31.

PACKERS NEAR CAPACITY; BIG FALL CATTLE RUN FINDS TOO FEW WORKERS—Wall Street Journal, New York, 9-21 — The big meat packers, which center their operations in Chicago, are worried about the flow of too many animals to market. "We have had to restrict the kill at our St. Louis and Milwaukee plants already," one big packer commented yesterday. Another explained that at several of his plants it is now necessary to discard some of the offal which normally would be utilized for byproducts. Men who normally would do this job are diverted to handling more cattle.

Lack of labor is the big problem. The number of workers available leaves the packers only a small margin of capacity above the present operating rate in beef departments; yet the number of cattle marketed doesn't reach its seasonal peak until October.

Meat packers, the Government, and ranchers are all carefully watching the fall run of cattle to market. There's a chance the run may turn into a stampede. This fall run, largely of western range cattle, began early in September and will last 60 to 90 days.

BRITAIN FEARFUL ON COTTON GOODS—Times, New York, 9-21 — Fearful of the re-entry of Japan into the world cotton piece goods markets, mill owners in Manchester (England) this week were disturbed by reports that the United States planned a comparatively brief occupation of the Japanese homeland.

Low cost goods from Japan were one of the major reasons for the shrinkage in cloth exports from Lancashire in the decades preceding the war. It is felt that the Japanese goods would prove a major stumbling block also to revival of English sales in the coming years. There is great skepticism here as to whether the United States, the major occupying power in Japan, will maintain stringent controls over the country's industry for any protracted period.

WANTED—A FAVORABLE FLOUR EXPORT POLICY—Editorial, Northwestern Miller, 9-19 — Of all the circumstances, most of them unfavorable, which have plagued the destinies of this country's export trade in flour since World War I, easily the most critical has been the almost complete absence of a government policy favorable to the sale of flour abroad. This lack of policy has been accentuated by a disproportionate and nearly exclusive governmental interest in the export of wheat. Its consequences have been rendered more deadly by the lethal tariff barriers which not only have resulted in foreign counter-barriers to trade but have stimulated the growth of the flour milling industries of our former customers abroad. It has, in fact, favored and incited the formation of active anti-flour-importing policies which have been made ruthlessly effective through the larger implements of nationalistic trade agencies and controls.

JUST ANOTHER HEAD-ACHE—Editorial, Democrat and Leader, Davenport, 9-18 — Almost any day now you can run across something bought by the Government for the war, and now on sale as surplus war goods. That will be just fine and dandy if you are a customer; it won't sit so well with you if you are a manufacturer or a dealer, for then the Government will be competing with you. And, unlike you, the Government can afford to take a loss.

It's a tough problem for the Government, this selling of surplus war goods. The more that is sold, the less the war will have cost the nation; but the more the sales undercut private enterprise, the less business prosperity the nation will have in the years just ahead.

FIGHT TO TAX CO-OPERATIVES BROADENED—Pioneer Press, St. Paul, 9-45 - The fight to apply corporation profits taxes to the savings of farmers' and consumers' cooperatives is being broadened into a campaign to spread alarm, business by business, of the cooperative movement, it was revealed Monday night.

The method is being used by the National Tax Equality association, led by men high in Minneapolis grain trade, to persuade Congress to repeal or change provisions in the tax laws that have helped the cooperatives to get started and grow in certain lines.

Group by group, businessmen in different lines are being bombarded by pamphlets that are specially prepared to arouse fears of competition from co-operatives in that line or field, it was disclosed. Simultaneously came word from persons in Washington who have been checking sentiment in Congress that the NTEA is making greatest gains in the House and expects to win there, but that the U. S. Senate is counted the real center of strength of the cooperatives.

CORN'S HAZARD FROM FROST CALCULATED BY U. S. WEATHER BUREAU—Democrat and Leader, Davenport, 9-18 - The question of today and every day from now on this fall is when will we get a killing freeze. At stake is the condition of the Iowa corn crop. The corn crop is further behind schedule than it has been for many years, possibly for all time, according to studies made by H. C. S. Thom, senior meteorologist of the United States Weather bureau, Des Moines. The study indicates that 42 per cent of the corn acreage in the northern part of the state and 20 per cent of the acreage in the southern part of the state has an even chance of being caught by frost.

PICKERS MAY DECLINE TO WORK, IS CLAIM—Commercial Appeal, Memphis, 9-18 - Cotton pickers in 19 Mississippi Delta counties may refuse to work rather than accept the ceiling of \$2.10 per 100 pounds offered by the Department of Agriculture, H. L. Mitchell of Memphis, president of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, warned yesterday.

In a telegram to William H. Davis, director of Economic Stabilization at Washington, asking him not to approve the ceiling, Mr. Mitchell pointed out it would mean a \$15,000,000 wage cut for pickers in those counties. The telegram said: "Newspaper reports state Department of Agriculture approving ceiling cotton pickers' wages in 19 Mississippi Delta counties of \$2.10 per 100 pounds. Last year average wage \$3 per 100 pounds in Delta counties, Arkansas, Missouri, and Mississippi. If wages set in the three state areas at figure approved by Department of Agriculture, cotton pickers will receive wage cut amounting over \$15,000,000. On behalf of 50,000 cotton pickers we represent, we urge your office reconsider ill-advised action which may result in loss of crops, as workers will not meekly accept cut in their earnings."

MANY GEORGIA FARMS MAY BE 'WATERED'—Constitution, Atlanta, 9-16 - Irrigation systems will enable farmers to "turn on the rain" during dry periods, E. H. Davis, agricultural engineer of the Agricultural Extension Service, declared today, pointing out that weather records show that three to five drouthy periods occur between March and November 15 in the important agricultural areas of Georgia.

"Farmers throughout the state who have about 1,500 acres under supplemental irrigation have found that irrigating pays dividends," Davis reported. "Many of these farmers say that their irrigation systems paid for themselves the first dry period following their installation."

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THE DAILY DIGEST

For Sept. 25, 1945

CURRENT SERIAL RECORD

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Office of Information
Washington 25, D. C.

(The newspapers, magazines and clippings, from which these items are taken are on file in The Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 4026. The Daily Digest presents items from representative newspapers and magazines, which are of current interest to Department of Agriculture people.)

FARM PROGRAM DISCUSSED; ANDERSON SAYS REDUCTION CALLED FOR—Sun, Baltimore, 9-25 — Secretary of Agriculture Anderson indicated today that the Government's 1946 farm program will call for some reduction in over-all production to keep supplies in line with a prospective smaller peacetime demand. He said commodity production goals should reflect the consumptive demand rather than agriculture's maximum ability to produce. Anderson gave this brief view of the future program at a conference with representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation headed by President Edward A. O'Neal.

Upon taking office in July, Anderson promised to take steps to obtain "all-out" production of food in 1946. But since then the war has ended, military requirements have been scaled down sharply and prospective domestic and foreign needs are somewhat smaller. The department already is struggling with a surplus of potatoes and may soon have more eggs than it knows what to do with.

The Farm Bureau-Anderson conference followed a visit of the farm organization group at the White House, where future farm problems, particularly price-support promises of the Government, were discussed with President Truman. Both Mr. Truman and his Secretary of Agriculture assured the bureau that the Administration intends to carry out price support commitments enacted by Congress early in the war. In the case of most products, the department is required to support prices at not less than 90 per cent of parity for two years after official end of the war.

FARM SENATORS PLAN WHITE HOUSE INVASION—Commercial Appeal, Memphis, 9-22—(AP) — A Senate powwow on farm interests led Friday to the prospect that President Truman will shortly get a haywagon-size report on what the farmers want. "Positive steps to protect agricultural interests" was the theme of the luncheon meeting of senators from all parts of the country, said Senator Butler (R., Neb.) Others reported the whole matter will be brought to the President's attention within a few days. The meeting followed a session of the Agricultural Committee, which did these things: 1) Approved unanimously a bill by Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) to use surplus war equipment in soil conservation, water conservation and forest fire prevention. 2) Indorsed proposed legislation preventing Government war plants which have been processing agricultural commodities exclusively or making nitrates that can be used for fertilizer from being sold or leased without approval of the secretary of agriculture. 3) Objected to non-representation of the Agricultural Department on the Rubber Committee recently appointed by Reconversion Director John W. Snyder.

FARM BUREAU PRESENTS PROGRAM--The Times, New York, 9-25 -- A broad program of agricultural reconversion from war to peace time production and designed to tie in emergency price support legislation with production allotment activities of the Department of Agriculture was laid before President Truman today by the American Farm Bureau Federation, representing 830,000 farmer members.

A delegation representing the federation and headed by Edward A. O'Neal, president, thanked the President for his references in his messages to Congress to agriculture's need for strengthened machinery in carrying out price support commitments. The following overall proposal was intended to cover specific recommendations:

"1. It is the responsibility of the Federal Government to give price-support to all agricultural commodities where the Government asked for increased production, whether it was by proclamation or by official program planning.

"2. There is a definite obligation of the Government to support prices to the end of the marketing season on all annual crops under production on Jan. 1 following the program announcing the termination of hostilities. Beyond that period the Government is obligated to the extent that farmers respond to requests for adjustment in production.

"We believe the marketing agreements act should be revised to permit growers of any farm commodity to operate under marketing agreements, and also to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to approve a marketing agreement without waiting for the price of the commodity involved to fall below parity."

The Farm Bureau Federation proposed in substance that present benefits for farmers that were set up on a wartime basis be continued for another year as a standing obligation of the Federal Government and that their continuance after that be conditioned on farmers' willingness to cooperate in Federal production programs.....

MEAT, BUTTER, DAIRY SUBSIDIES TO BE ENDED BEGINNING IN FALL--Wall Street Journal, New York, 9-25--"Hold-the-line" subsidies on food are expected to be thrown out one by one the Administration--beginning this fall.

These subsidies are the payments made by the Government to processors to keep high production costs from being passed on to consumers. They do not include the support price payments made to farmers to keep their income from falling below guaranteed minimums.

This is the tentative timetable drawn up by policymakers for elimination of the consumer subsidies: Meat: Sometime this fall. This subsidy probably will be the first to go. Butter: Shortly after meat subsidy ends. Other dairy products: Gradual elimination beginning in March or shortly thereafter. Processed vegetables: As soon as supplies of the raw products improve.

OUR FARMERS FEAR SLUMP, WARY OF NEW COMPETITION--Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, 9-23--The war gave American agriculture its greatest period of prosperity. Now that peace has come, farmers are preparing for lower farm product prices, a smaller market, reduced income. In short, says the Agriculture Department, farmers expect peace to bring a depression eventually.

Next year will see agriculture cutting back on production of a number of commodities--particularly beef cattle, poultry, eggs, perhaps milk, dry beans and peas, and the so-called vegetable oil crops such as soybeans, peanuts and flax seed.

These cutbacks will reflect reduced military and foreign demands and perhaps some slump in food buying by civilians at home. The reduction in civilian buying will be determined largely by (1) amount of unemployment, (2) industrial wage trends, (3) how fast products other than food return to the market.

BRITAIN TO REDUCE IMPORTS FROM U. S.—Sun, Baltimore, 9-23 —While the Anglo-American financial negotiations here were recessed for a week or more so that the parties might digest the mass of statistics accumulated in their five talks to date, figures were made available today, which underscored the "austerity that Britons face. In addition, the figures themselves were given further point by reports from London that the British Government has set out to reduce imports from the United States to the lowest possible total.

Headlines in the British press said the objective was to cut such imports in half. But there is reason to believe — on the basis of the data made available here — that the cut will have, and is intended, to be much more drastic than that. Halving British imports of food, machinery and other civilian supplies from the United States would mean slicing such imports to around \$3,200,000,000 for the next year.

U. S. RESEARCHERS HELP FOOD FIRMS FIND USES FOR LEFT-OVER CROPS—Wall Street Journal, New York, 9-22 — Food researchers here (Albany, Calif.) are helping farmers to trim their "waste lines." One of several examples is a new frozen dessert, dubbed "velva fruit" by its scientist-inventors. It is counted on as a commercially profitable outlet for thousands of tons of fresh fruit which goes to waste each year. Velva fruit, in peach, raspberry, strawberry and other flavors, is made by freezing a fresh fruit puree with a little gelatin and sugar in a regular ice cream freezer.

On the West Coast, after sugar supplies increase, this product is expected to absorb large tonnages of too-ripe cantaloupes, plums and other highly perishable fruits which can't stand the long trip East or can't be marketed because of skin blemishes or off-sizes and shapes. "Cull" fruit also is being channeled into new quick-frozen jams and jellies. These cold-processed, uncooked spreads use less sugar but retain all the natural fruit flavor lost in cooking ordinary jams. They can be thawed out when needed. Other potentially popular products are canned congealed fruit salads and a tomato aspic that won't turn to sticky liquids after a few weeks on the shelf. They are an outgrowth of research on pectin.

These new "waste" developments are, among others, the results of a seven-year search at the Western Regional Research Laboratory here. Established in 1938 by the Department of Agriculture, it is one of four experiment stations (the others are at Philadelphia, New Orleans and Peoria) devoted to ferreting out new and wider uses for farm products. Each works on commodities common to its area.

SUGAR CONTROL POLICY—Journal of Commerce and Commercial, New York, 9-24 — Editorial — Sugar must remain under drastic Government control, regardless of what is done about other commodities. Premature ending of price ceilings and rationing could easily lead to a repetition of what occurred after the first World War, when the price soared to 26¢ a pound for refined in June, 1920, and then collapsed, dragging a large part of the industry into bankruptcy. The shortage of sugar is now in its most acute phase. The Department of Agriculture was compelled to cut civilian allotments for the final quarter of this year to 982,000 tons, or 28 per cent below the average allotment of the three preceding quarters. Little relief is in prospect for the first quarter of next year, provisional allowances to refiners for that period being about the same as for the final three months of 1945. After the first quarter of 1946, however, the situation could improve materially. If sugar production is maintained at a high rate in the areas from which the United States draws its supplies, price control and rationing could be lifted by 1947. To act earlier would be to invite a runaway price rise and deflation like that of the early '20's.

RECEIPTS OF HOGS CONTINUE TO LAG—Times, New York, 9-24 - Receipts of hogs at leading markets continue decidedly restricted, resulting in a relatively small output of lard and rendered hog fat. Although Government forecasts suggest an easing in the fat and oil situation, packers say larger receipts of hogs are necessary if the civilian trade, soap manufacturers and other interests are to be able to get as much shortening, grease and other products as needed. The supply of lard remains relatively small, and what little business is passing is in less than carlots, with no expectation of increased offerings in the immediate future.

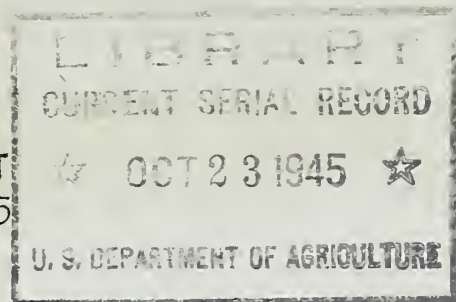
Prospects for a record soy bean crop remain favorable, which may have a far-reaching effect on the vegetable oil situation, but the gain in bean oil is expected to be offset to some extent by a reduction in cotton seed. Packers say it will be December or January before production of lard is able to take care of the estimated civilian demand and leave a small surplus. The Government is estimated to own 70,000,000 pounds of lard, but no announcement has been made so far as to the distribution of the product.

ANDERSON FAIREST SECRETARY—Editorial, Northwest Farm News, Bellingham, 9-13 - Secretary Anderson has said a good many things to give reason to farm people to expect consideration by him the most understanding and fairest that they have received from any Secretary of Agriculture. Secretary Anderson in all probability has spoken and acted with assurance of the President's approval and backing. And now the President's message just contains enough recognition of agriculture to indicate that he has the desire and intention to bring it to pass, if he can, that farmers get equitable treatment at the hands of the Congress and the government.

What is that equitable treatment going to be? Farm people individually and through their organizations can have just about all the part they want to take in answering that question. It is safe to say that the President would like to know of better answers than any he or any government agency has proposed if better answers are to be found. What is the best that Congress, the President and the Secretary of Agriculture can do, with full fairness to the rest of the country, for the people on the farms?

VETERANS WARNED AGAINST HASTY RUSH TO THE FARMS—Times, New York, 9-23 - As the discharged service men and jobless migratory war workers return to their respective States in the upper South they are faced with the problem whether to seek employment in industry, in agriculture or in service trades. The magnitude of this movement may be glimpsed from the fact that hundreds of thousands of men and women have gone into the services from each of the States concerned, and other thousands have gone to Northern and Middle-Western industrial centers.

Now that many of those who left the upper South are returning, they are receiving advice from various quarters. President John R. Hutcheson of Virginia Polytechnic Institute told a recent public gathering conducted by the Virginia Commission on Veterans' Affairs that much care should be exercised by veterans before they return to agriculture. "It will not be good for the veteran or for the country to put ill-advised people on farms," he said. "We want the best of these boys who have some farm training or background to go back to the farm, but this thing of '200 acres and a jeep' is not sound. The farm is not the place to dissolve depression. You can prolong depression by putting more men on the land than the land can support."



THE DAILY DIGEST
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BLACK MART BLAMED FOR PORK SHORTAGE--Times, New York, 9-26 - A huge black market in the West and South, made possible by increased trucking after the end of gasoline rationing, is intensifying an acute shortage of pork in the East, independent packers charged yesterday, saying that 20 to 40 per cent of the seasonal run is being diverted from legitimate outlets. Much of the black market pork, according to the charges, is being placed in private freezing lockers, after "apple orchard" slaughtering, while the rest is sold through retail shops.

A different view was taken, however, by J. H. Smith of the New York Packing Company, who said that the shortage is the worst he had seen in more than twenty years but that farmers may be holding off to fatten their stock further. Cars from the West usually contain 135 to 165 hogs of about 200 pounds weight, he said, whereas present shipments run from fifty to seventy to the car of hogs ranging from 300 to 500 pounds each. A still more optimistic opinion was expressed by a representative of one of the largest packing houses, to the effect that Western farmers are still engrossed by harvest problems and are giving little time to pork shipments.

COTTON TEXTILE PRICES TO RISE, O.P.A. HINTS--Herald Tribune, New York, 9-26 - Higher retail prices for cotton towels and flannel diapers, shirts and nightwear are on the way, the Office of Price Administration indicated today. The agency said a boost is probable in announcing additional manufacturers' price ceiling increases for certain cotton textile items, under terms of the Bankhead amendment.

That amendment requires that ceilings for major cotton textiles reflect full parity to cotton growers. The purpose is to assure good prices to growers. The manufacturers' increases, effective immediately, range from 3.2 to 14.82 per cent. In addition to items mentioned, they apply to print cloth fabrics and certain bag materials. The O.P.A. said there would be no retail increase for the present for house dresses, aprons, shirts, shorts, pajamas and other apparel made of print cloth. This is because converters who finish these fabrics are being held, temporarily at least to current ceilings. The price increases will go to two groups of manufacturers: those paying higher wages recently ordered by the War Labor Board, and those who, while not subject to the wage order, have cost increases due to other reasons.

SNYDER URGED TO LIMIT OPA CONTROL TO BASICS SUCH AS FOOD, CLOTHES--Wall Street Journal, New York, 9-26--Reconversion's hottest battle yet is raging over a proposal to limit price control to so-called necessities of life which remain in scarce supply.

This came to light yesterday when it was disclosed that Price Administrator Chester Bowles' reconversion pricing policies have run into strong opposition from some top-flight officials within the Truman administration.

These critics, reliably reported to include key men in the War Production Board, fear that the Office of Price Administration not only is hampering reconversion and setting the stage for needless unemployment, but is actually inviting Congress to kill all price controls before the need for them has disappeared.

The Bowles opponents have taken their case to the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, John W. Snyder, who has the statutory responsibility of seeing to it that the transition from war to peace is as smooth and rapid as possible.

One of the major complaints against the O.P.A. is that its peacetime operation is unrealistic. Critics point out that the O.P.A. is attempting to regulate just about all prices, instead of concentrating its efforts on a relatively small number of necessary goods and services.

FARM PRODUCTION--Editorial, New York Times, New York, 9-25--There has been a sharp reduction in food requirements of the armed forces. For many products this decline exceeds 50 percent. The demands for foreign relief apparently will not be large enough to compensate for this reduction in military demands. Secretary of Agriculture Anderson has indicated, therefore, that the 1946 farm program would call for a smaller over-all production. The test to determine how much shall be produced, according to Secretary Anderson, should be consumptive demand rather than the maximum ability to produce.

This test is not wholly satisfactory. The demand for these products depends in part upon the price. For example, if we insist upon keeping the price of cotton above the levels for competitive foreign cottons, then our exports of cotton will be much lower than they could be. We witnessed this development during the Thirties, with a consequent loss of a large part of our market for cotton. The result was further control schemes to hold down the production of cotton in line with the reduced foreign demand. During the war we have had added evidence of a large potential demand for many agricultural products. The wartime shortages of food resulted not from any reduction in supply--actual supplies available for civilians were substantially above the pre-war level--but from the enormously expanded demand attending the sharp increase in wartime incomes.

The test that demand should determine how much we produce is also inadequate because of the price-support program which is designed to hold up the prices of agricultural products. Because of these price supports the curtailment in production will be greater than would otherwise be necessary. Smaller production will mean fewer jobs for handlers, processors, truckers and other intermediaries in the food-distribution system.

Moreover, it is contradictory to insist that price control be continued while at the same time reducing total supplies. This would be an unfortunate combination of policies and would compound the Government controls required. It would be better to permit agricultural supplies to remain high and thus make possible the prompter elimination of price control. Such a situation would also be conducive to the reduction in our large wartime food-subsidy payments.

SHEEPMEN PROTEST OPERATION OF PRESENT LAMB SUBSIDIES (AP)—Tribune, Salt Lake City, 9-20 - Legislative appropriation to build a wool laboratory at the University of Wyoming at Laramie was recommended by the Wyoming Wool Growers' Assn. here. The project was one of several recommendations made in resolutions adopted at the annual state meeting.

Resolutions adopted embodied a protest against operation of present lamb subsidies, and recommendations for a new parity price and continuation of the sanitary embargo and protective tariff. Another resolution urged that the Commodity Credit Corp. purchase plan be continued until the cost of foreign wool equals that of domestic wool. Immediate end to rationing of lamb and mutton was advocated.

SUGAR—Editorial, Chronicle, San Francisco, 9-18 - Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson says sugar probably will be rationed during 1946. Sugar will be short, he says. He made his prediction casually in discussing meat rationing. But the officials who mention sugar shortage so incidentally do not tell us why. We did get a glimpse of current reasons in the 1943 situation, when the sugar beet men were raising the roof to get Government food officials to make up their minds. The sugar beet men said then that 100,000 acres (400,000,000 pounds of sugar) had been lost by Washington inertia.

The West depends principally on beet sugar. Under the war program the sugar beet refiners had to get word from Washington before contracting for the planting of acreage. The sugar beet men told them what was wrong with the 1943 supply and how to right it for 1944, 1945, and any other years ahead. We do not know that the same reasons for the sugar shortage prevail now. We don't know any reasons at all, because the bureau chiefs don't bother with reasons. They just say sugar is short, and will continue short, and you can take it or leave it. But we don't want to leave it. We want to know why sugar is going to be short for another year. If Mr. Anderson and Mr. Bowles won't tell us, we suggest Congress whip up a committee and find out.

CONTINUED DELAY IN COTTON GOODS PRICING IRRITATES TRADE—Journal of Commerce and Commercial, New York, 9-25 - The badly strained patience of cotton textile men is rapidly nearing the explosion point on the matter of OPA pricing delays. When the adjustable pricing program was expanded early in August, the industry was given to understand, at informal discussions with Government officials, that final prices on all the items in the original and revised SO-1114 lists would be fixed by Sept. 1. We are now approaching Oct. 1 and the industry has final prices on less than a quarter of the items covered by the adjustable pricing orders.

'46 CROP GOALS ARE HELD UP BY EXPORT DOUBTS—Journal of Commerce, Chicago, 9-24 - Establishment of crop goals for the coming growing season probably will be delayed, it was said today by the Department of Agriculture, because of the uncertainty of the export outlets that had been the determining factor in the high production totals recommended in the last several years. Required by law to support prices for two years from January following the declaration of peace, the department was loath to set up goals predicated on extensive export markets while there remained more than a possibility that the nation's demand counted on to take exportable surpluses would not have the money to buy the outputs.

CANADIAN WHEAT HAS 5-YEAR FLOOR (AP)—Register, Des Moines, 9-20 - Trade Minister MacKinnon Wednesday announced that Canada would offer wheat for export at \$1.55 basis No. 1. northern at the head-of-the-lakes. He said the government would undertake "that in the five-year period ending July 31, 1950, producers will receive not less than \$1 per bushel, basis No. 1. northern in store Fort William, Port Arthur or Vancouver on the authorized deliveries for each crop year."

The initial payment, said MacKinnon, would continue at \$1.25 at least for the present crop year. "By providing a long-term floor price of not less than \$1 the government will protect producers against the consequences of any sharp reversal in the world wheat position during the next five years," he said.

MAYCOCK EXPLAINS FOOD LOSS CAUSES—Dairy Guide, 9-19 - Food losses in government held stocks were caused by unavoidable "wartime conditions" according to R. W. Maycock, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In a letter addressed to George P. Thompson, president of the New Orleans Wholesale Grocer's Association, Mr. Maycock explained that one inevitable cause of food decay was the change of food commitments in lend-lease requirements. The progress of the war often made it necessary to modify the type and nature of the foods needed to satisfy military demands. A second cause of food spoilage, again due to rapidly changing military circumstances, was delay in transfer of supplies from one theater of battle to another.

FOOD FORECAST—National Grocers Bulletin, Sept. - With the surrender of Japan, "postwar" has at last arrived, and the food trades are busily engaged in shaping up final plans to cope with new trends in food processing and distribution. Pricewise, the markets have not as yet reflected the changed conditions, nor will they until wartime controls have been relaxed to the point where a free trading market returns. Meanwhile, however, prompt release of canned vegetables and fruits from rationing, and expected release of other products as conditions permit, have eased operating conditions for all.

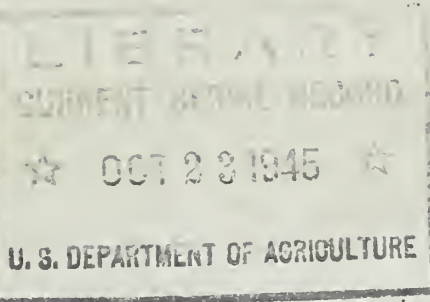
The ending of the war finds independent food distributors, both retail and wholesale, in a fairly liquid position, with inventories probably at the lowest point in more than three years. Hence, for the immediate future, it will still be a case of looking for goods, although distributors must follow current developments closely to enable them to pursue intelligent buying policies. While the Army has indicated that it will consume stocks of nonperishable foods which it now holds, it has already started cancelling contracts for additional merchandise. This, as well as possible release of some foods held by other government agencies, plus the probability of further reductions in set-asides, all indicates a progressively improving supply position for the industry.

'45 CROP COTTON GINNINGS SHOW DROP FROM '44 TOTAL (AP)—Herald Tribune, New York, 9-25 - The Census Bureau reported today that 1,019,658 bales of cotton, counting round bales as half bales and excluding linters, were ginned from the 1945 crop through Sept. 15. This compares with 1,824,262 bales ginned in the corresponding period last year and 3,735,881 bales in the corresponding period of 1943.

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THE DAILY DIGEST

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CROPS IN RACE WITH FROST—(AP) Times, New York, 9-27 - The crop situation has apparently developed into a race between full maturity of some commodities — particularly corn and soy beans — and the first killing frosts, the Weather Bureau reported today. Frosts came during the past week in Northern States from Montana to New England and heavy frost occurred southward to the Panhandle of Nebraska.

However, except in some localities, where gardens were reported badly damaged, most major crops escaped harm. But corn in some areas would need at least ten days of frost-free, warm weather to reach sufficient maturity to escape heavy damage, the bureau said. In central and eastern parts of the Ohio Valley from half to two-thirds of the corn was said to be safe. In Iowa it was estimated that all parts of the State would have some unmaturing corn. Nebraska corn was said to need at least ten days more of favorable weather. In Kansas nearly all the corn was believed to be safe.

WANT DAIRY SUBSIDY ENDED (UP)—Herald Tribune, New York, 9-27 - The National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation today urged Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson to end the government subsidy to dairy farmers as soon as possible. About fifty directors of the federation called on Mr. Anderson to enlist his cooperation in a peace-time dairy program.

MORE TEXTILE MILLS SEEN SHIFTING SOUTH—Times, New York, 9-27 - There will be a decided change in the location of many textile plants in the post-war period, according to a survey of the post-war market, sales and industrial progress of textile industries, released yesterday by the National Paper Box Manufacturers Association. The trend will continue away from the New England and Middle Atlantic areas toward the South with preference shown for North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Texas.

Sales of textiles by the end of 1946 will be approximately 4 per cent above those in 1944, it was predicted, with a continued rise to 10.5 per cent over 1944 sales in 1948. In 1949, sales will begin to drop, the survey said, and by 1951 will fall below those in 1944.

CANNERS SAY PW'S NEEDED (Food Spoilage Forecast)—The Sun, Baltimore, 9-27—Scheduled removal of prisoners of war from jobs in local canning plants threatens to cause spoilage of food and to drastically curtail production of canned goods, members of the Baltimore Canned Foods Exchange have advised Senators Tydings and Radcliffe and Congressman Baldwin, it was disclosed last night.

Meanwhile, some Baltimore canners charged discrimination against plants in this area in favor of processing plants situated in Maryland counties because, they say, that prisoners of war are to be removed from pay rolls in Baltimore plant on Saturday, while county plants may continue to employ prisoners of war until October 10 if special conditions are met, Dixon Gibbs, local packer, declared last night.

The situation is aggravated, declared Mr. Gibbs, by reason of a current glut of stringless beans moving into this market from the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia.

Also, canners believe that next week will see a big movement of tomatoes into the local market by reason of the warm weather that has generally prevailed this week.

If the prisoners are now withdrawn from the plants, insufficient workers will be available to process the beans and tomatoes, local canners declared.

DEADWOOD SHOE STOCKS AGAIN?—Editorial, Hide and Leather and Shoes, 8 — 25—The industry's bulging inventories of non-rationed shoes consists of tens of millions of pairs. If the Government abruptly and shortly declared an official end to rationing, there will be practically no branch of the shoe industry that won't come out with a few bruises. We had a small sample of white elephant stocks after World War I. This time the deadwood may be tremendously greater.

In Europe there are countless millions of persons "starving" for shoes of any kind. The "shoes" worn by many of these desperate souls consist of rags, paper, fishskins, seaweed, bark, grass, or any other material that acts as a semblance of protection. Many others are going barefoot. All this in the face of a coming bitter winter.

Must these shoes go to waste? Must they become antiquated and rot in our inventories? Must the industry bear this huge loss? Are there no buyers for these shoes.

Yes. Millions of people who could make practical use of them, who are eager to own a pair. These people, individually, can't pay for these shoes. But there is a huge, international organization—the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration—that can and should buy them. This organization of 44 United Nations members was formed "that the population of areas liberated by the Armed Forces should receive aid and relief from their suffering."

EASIER MEAT REGULATIONS—Editorial, Pennsylvania Farmer, September—All limits on the numbers of animals slaughterers may handle have been removed. But in most cases that meant little, operations having been limited by lack of labor. The proposed suspension of rationing in meats would be another step in the right direction, but ceiling prices are likely to remain and still retard production, prevent free movement of meats and promote illegal operations. What producers, processors and consumers really need, and are not likely to get, is the abolition of ceilings and slaughterers' subsidies. There are always normal uncertainties in the production of meats, but now there are abnormal uncertainties, and they do not tend to create such production as would bring about natural price levels, along with the restricted buying of consumers who are not all employed.

NEW COTTON GOODS PRICES SEEN OPENING UP MARKET TRADING—Journal of Commerce and Commercial, New York, 9-26 - In releasing another group of higher fixed ceiling prices for various types of cotton goods yesterday, the Office of Price Administration took a long forward step in resolving the uncertainties which have beset the market during the past two months. Included in the latest list are towels, flannels, print cloth, yarn fabrics, osnaburgs and seamless woven bags, which in the aggregate, represent a substantial amount of yardage.

This action should open up trading and result in the movement of a large volume of goods which has been piling up at the mills in anticipation of OPA action. Indications last night, however, were that mills will not sell too far in advance, despite the new price schedules, since the spectre of another wage increase is looming over the horizon. It is ironic that the day on which the OPA announced the increases to take care of the "1945 textile wage increase" to a 55¢ an hour minimum, the Senate opened hearings on a bill to lift the minimum under the Fair Labor Practices Act to 65¢ an hour. With this potential threat before the industry, the disposition to sell for nearby will be dominant, unless assurance is given by the Government that any further wage boosts will be translated into higher cloth ceiling prices with greater speed than has been the case in the past.

CATTLE SHIFT SLIGHT; LITTLE EVIDENCE OF POST-WAR ADJUSTMENTS—Star, Kansas City, 9-23 - Production and marketing habits of cattle producers apparently have been little changed by the ending of the war. The majority of farmers thus far have gone ahead with their plans about as usual. Since it became evident the war was about to end, prices have gone down, except for the better grain-feds. The supply of grain-fed steers has been somewhat larger than usual while there have been fewer grass-fats. Total receipts in the last few weeks have been under a year ago. The movement back to feed lots has shown irregular comparisons with previous periods. In general, the trade finds it difficult to detect, in the developments thus far, evidences of the cattle industry's post-war adjustment policies.

VICTORY GARDENS PAY OFF—Commercial Appeal, Memphis, 9-24 - Sixty-one tons of food from Victory Gardens grown by Pullman Co. employes of Memphis will cover tables of home gardeners this Winter, according to Rudolph Mohr, Victory Garden consultant for Pullman.

This was a banner year for Pullman gardeners, he said, with approximately 2,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs coming from 3650 gardens in the Nation. They cover a total of 459 acres. These gardens, which will be judged and bring \$25 victory bonds to winners, are located in more than 60 cities.

BROAD PLAN SET FOR SPUD CROP—Tribune, Salt Lake City, 9-22 - A broadened purchase and loan program for the bumper crop of Irish potatoes was announced Friday by Joseph Skeen, member of the Utah state production and marketing committee. The expanded program provides for government purchase in some areas, and for the granting of government loans in others, when the potatoes are held on farms in "bank or pit storage," Mr. Skeen said. The broadened program is designed to aid producers in disposing of this large crop, and to support prices in accordance with government wartime commitments.

TOURING AMERICAN SHIPPERS FIND EUROPEAN COTTON TRADE WAITING FOR RETURN TO PRIVATE CHANNELS--Commercial Appeal, Memphis, 9-23 - The cotton industry of Europe is eager for the return to private business channels and wants to buy American cotton at competitive prices. This, in the main, is the tenor of a report made yesterday to the membership of the American Cotton Shippers Association by a committee of three which visited many of the liberated and neutral countries this Summer. Countries visited were England, Sweden, Belgium, France, Switzerland and Spain.

In concluding the report, which contained a detailed account of the conversations with merchants and spinners in each country, the delegation wrote: "In summarizing our discussions, will say that generally speaking the markets visited are anxious for the cotton business to be returned to the private trade without governmental control. They also are anxious to buy American cotton at a competitive price and are opposed to buying on Government classification or certificates."

One of the outstanding facts developed in the trip was that Brazilian and Paraguayan cottons of types similar to American cottons were available at prices 2 to 3 cents a pound under American cottons, even with the American subsidy. At the same time complaints were made that the delays in obtaining navicerts on American cotton made it advantageous for the foreign buyer to use other growths. Deliveries from Brazil and Paraguay were reported to be prompt and certain.

FARM LABOR SHORTAGE--Chronicle, San Francisco, 9-19 - California agriculture is facing an acute shortage of farm labor, the Emergency Farm Labor Project in Berkeley said yesterday. The shortage -- a normal enough thing even in normal years -- has been aggravated by a post V-J slack off and the ending of gasoline rationing.

Many workers are simply taking vacations, officials believe. Others, with plenty of gasoline, are taking the chance to move from job to job. The Farm Labor Office estimates a shortage of approximately 7500 workers at present, with grape harvest at its peak, cotton coming along within a month and many other crops ripening in the fields. Growers, particularly cotton and sugar beet men, are pressing for an additional allotment of prisoners of war to work their crops.

UNFAIRNESS TO RETAILERS, Editorial--Butchers' Advocate, 9-17 - The OPA is trying to force retailers to absorb price advances which they are granting to manufacturers and processors in the conversion period. Manufacturers are complaining that the price advances, if any, that OPA grants are inadequate to cover increased production costs since the beginning of the war. President Truman's executive order dated August 18, 1945, directed that price ceiling increases granted by OPA should not lead to "price increases at later levels of production and distribution."

In this way, the retailer is forced to subsidize either the manufacturer or consumer. On many items present retail mark-ups are inadequate and cannot possibly bear this additional burden. The OPA stock argument when retailers complain about an inadequate mark-up is that they are doing a larger volume of business and, therefore, can operate on a smaller gross percentage of profit. This may have been true in a few isolated cases, but has not been the general rule or condition.

THE DAILY DIGEST

For Sept. 28, 1945

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37% OF MEAT SUPPLY MADE RATION FREE—The Sun, Baltimore, 9-28 —Predicting about eleven percent more meat in October, the OPA today sliced about 37 percent of the total supply from the ration list.

Beginning Sunday, the agency announced, housewives will be able to buy without ration stamps: 1. All cuts from the lower grades of beef, veal and lamb. 2. Cheaper cuts from the better grades of meat, except pork. 3. All canned meats, sausage, frankfurters, bologna and other luncheon varieties, and all other products made from lower grades of meats.

Pork cuts, including bacon and other cured meats, will stay on the ration list at current point values, along with choice cuts of the three top grades of beef, veal and lamb.

"HOT POTATOES"

RECORD CROP CONFRONTS ANDERSON WITH BIG JOB KEEPING PRICE PROMISE—By William Parker, The Wall Street Journal, New York, 9-28—Agriculture Secretary Anderson is over a barrel—a potato barrel.

The second-greatest spud crop in American history, together with cuts in Army and lend-lease buying, sagging prices and fears of growers and their congressmen—all these add up to a peck of potato trouble for the new secretary.

Besides the worried potato growers, most other farmers are watching how the Government handles its hot potato program. That's because the Government's wartime promise of guaranteed prices for farm products, extending at least until December 31, 1947, is getting its first test.

The magnitude of this test is indicated by Mr. Anderson's statement that he's prepared to spend up to \$60 million in supporting the price of the 1945 potato crop at the promised level, 90% of parity. Some observers say he'll be lucky if he gets out that cheaply.

Potato production this year will total nearly 433 million bushels, according to latest official estimates—a mammoth harvest exceeded only by the 465 million bushels of 1943. In comparison, last year's crop was 379 million bushels. The decade 1934-43 produced an average of 375 million: these old-fashioned crops would be just about right for current demands, which is estimated at 380 million bushels.

CONGRESSMEN TO MEET ON AAA FUND PROTEST—Journal of Commerce, New York, 9-27—A New England Congressional committee will meet with Secretary of Agriculture Anderson to consider a system of equitable Agricultural Adjustment Agency payments to New England farmers. The group, headed by Representative Heselton (Rep., Mass.), was selected several months ago to oppose plans for the distribution of AAA funds.

RISING FOOD SURPLUS URGED TO AID EUROPE--Times, New York, 9-28 - A variety of suggestions on what to do with the nation's fast-increasing surpluses of vegetables--ranging from educating housewives on greater use of the foods to sending the vegetables to "the hungry, suffering people of Europe"--came yesterday from speakers at a meeting sponsored by the Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, New York office. Chester A. Halnan, district director of the administration, led the discussion on surplus food distribution at the New York Board of Trade.

Of the 433,000,000 bushels of potatoes expected to be produced this year, almost 50,000,000 bushels will be surplus, said K. W. Schaible of the Fruit and Vegetable branch of the administration. He predicted that there will be large surpluses of cabbage, snap beans, cauliflower, sweet potatoes, beets and spinach.

Dr. Edward Reich, director of the consumer education program of the City Board of Education, said, "The American people are, I am sure, 100 percent in favor of giving such surplus food to the hungry, suffering people of Europe. Let us think in terms of getting this food to the people who really need it."

Joseph A. Schwalb of Washington Market Receivers, Inc., predicted "a period of very low prices in fruits and vegetables" and advised that housewives be asked to use fruits and vegetables in greater variety.

Paul Henkel, president of the Society of Restaurateurs, said that the use of potatoes in city restaurants has been decreased about 350,000 pounds a day, thus adding to the overabundance of that vegetable, because of the lack of butter and other fats.

DISTILLERS URGED TO AID FARM GRAIN PROBLEMS (UP)--Herald Tribune, New York, 9-28 - The nation's distillers should utilize to a greater degree the grain recovering facilities available to them to help augment the supply of high protein and vitamin animal feeds needed by farmers, Walter Berger, chief of the Department of Agriculture's Feed Division, said today.

High protein feed supplements, such as distillers' dried grains, he told a conference on feed and other by-product recovery in beverage distilleries, are urgent at this time because of the expected continued peak production of hogs and turkeys.

The conference was held under the auspices of the Distilled Spirits Institute and the Kentucky Distillers Association and was attended by 150 representatives of farm organizations, distilleries, feed companies and agricultural universities.

OPA ASKS STATE AID IN EGG FRAUD FIGHT--Times, New York, 9-28 - In an effort to bring about closer cooperation between State and Federal agencies in keeping food costs within legal limits, Callman Gottesman, chief enforcement attorney of the Office of Price Administration in the New York area, said yesterday that he planned to confer today with the State Department of Agriculture about the black market in eggs.

Mr. Gottesman's statement followed publication yesterday of the results of a survey of the egg black market which disclosed a lack of cooperation between the State Department of Agriculture and the OPA in prosecuting dealers who upgrade eggs and are thus guilty of violating ceiling prices.

At the same time Jeannette Turner, secretary of the New York City Consumer Council, announced that the Council was sending to State Commissioner of Agriculture C. Chester DuMond a request that he turn over to the OPA the names of egg dealers found by State inspectors to have violated the State egg-grading law.

VALEDICTORY ON THE VICTORY GARDENS, Editorial--The Sun, Baltimore, 9-27 - In a few days now the frost will be on the pumpkin, so it is about time to deliver a valedictory over the victory gardens and the end of a noble experiment. Statistics make accomplishment look official and important, so let's begin with a few.

In the normal prewar year of 1941 home gardens in the United States were estimated at from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000. In response to the nation-wide victory garden campaign the number jumped to 16,000,000 in 1942 and to 20,000,000 in 1943. It was down to 18,500,000 in 1944 and it is still farther down this year. The significant fact is that in 1943 and 1944, and probably this year, more than half the 35,000,000 families in this country had their own gardens.

Perhaps as good as statistics are the observations made in your own neighborhood, the public, fired with enthusiasm to increase the food supply, went in for victory gardening in a big way. But as the need and the novelty diminished gardeners began to drop out.

FARM BUREAU FOR "PROTECTIVE" LAWS--Michigan Farmer, 9-15 - The American Farm Bureau Federation is prepared to go to bat to support what the organization calls "protective" farm legislation now on the statute books. "These laws," said President Edward A. O'Neal, "provide the basic framework to protect and assist agriculture in the difficult period of post-war readjustments just as they have aided agriculture to expand and convert its production to war-time needs.

"Some adjustments may be necessary but the Farm Bureau will strongly oppose any attempts to destroy or emasculate them." O'Neal listed the "basic" laws as follows: (1) Import quotas to safeguard domestic farm products; (2) provision for earmarking of tariff revenues for domestic purchases; (3) soil conservation and domestic allotment act of 1936; (4) sugar act of 1937; (5) marketing agreements; (6) marketing quotas; (7) crop insurance; (8) mandatory commodity loans; (9) the Steagall amendment; (10) emergency price control act of 1942; (11) assistance in obtaining agricultural labor; (12) stabilization extension act; (13) surplus property act preventing disposal of farm surpluses below parity prices; (14) extension of the Commodity Credit Corporation until June 30, 1947; (15) renewal of trade agreement provisions.

RISE IN FARM PRICES IS INVITING DISASTER--Utah Farmer, 9-10 - "We are on the brink of a national farm land disaster unless something is done to curb the rising price of farms and ranches," I. W. Duggan, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, said recently at Kansas City, in discussing loan policies with directors representing the 12 Farm Credit Districts of the country.

Duggan pointed out the national level of land values on March 1, 1945, was 52 per cent higher than the 1935-39 average. In Kentucky and South Carolina, values are practically double the 1935-39 average, and in 18 other states the increase is over 60 per cent. Approximately one farm in every 20 in the country was sold in the year ended March 1, 1944. This pace exceeded the peak year of the World War I land boom. In the Pacific Coast area, 24 per cent of the farms sold in the last quarter of 1944 had been held less than two years, Duggan said: "Absorbing our farm military force back into agriculture will be no easy task. These boys will be going into farming at a time when agricultural problems will be looming large. It is becoming increasingly clear as farm land values advance that there are distinct limits on the number of loans we can make to veterans who cannot make substantial down payments when they buy a farm."

ABOUT TIME—Editorial, Better Farms, 9-15 - Secretary of Agriculture Anderson has taken a step, which many are applauding, in his consolidation of more than a dozen offices and agencies of his department into a Production and Marketing Administration.

This centralization is certain to stop duplication of effort and to eliminate some red tape. In this period when agriculture and the government must make price supports, loans, and production incentives a principal study, streamlining of the complex set-up which formerly existed should save time and prevent confusion and disgruntling experiences. Secretary Anderson has taken action which many other government divisions might well follow — to the delight of the taxpayer.

COTTON SHIPPERS IMPRESSED BY FOREIGN POSITION; OPPOSITION TO GOVERNMENT CLASS BACKS THEIR FIGHT—Commercial Appeal, Memphis, 9-24 - The delegation of American cotton shippers who toured Europe this Summer for the purpose of re-establishing old contacts and establishing new ones whenever possible, was greatly impressed by the general opposition to the purchase of cotton on the basis of Government classification or certification.

Even in Spain, where the present Government-sponsored purchasing agency insists on buying on this basis, the private merchant and spinner were found to favor abandonment of the idea. They were not ready, however, to push for such abandonment until the trade returned to private hands.

The complaint against the Government classification as a basis for buying is that the mills thereby accumulate large quantities of cotton for which they have no use. Middling 15-16 inch white can be a great number of things. A lot of cotton, all of which could bear this classification, might vary as to fineness of fiber, strength, absorbency, and other factors that affect the spinning and weaving or knitting. A mill requiring one or two of these qualities could find that the cotton shipped met its requirements in no way at all, but was the grade and staple specified by the Government classification. The cotton shipper, knowing the types of cottons wanted by various countries, is able to assemble shipments which meet the mills specific needs and come under the general classification as to grade and staple.

There has been a certain amount of promotion of the Government classification as a means of simplifying the sale and export of cotton. From the standpoint of the mills such methods are as distasteful as they are to the shipper, who fears that his place in the trade may be eliminated. Until the day comes when every bale can be tested for such factors as tensile strength, absorbency, smoothness, fiber size, as well as length of staple and color, it is probable that the mills will resist the suggestion.

THE FARMER'S STAKE IN INFLATION CONTROL—New England Homestead, 9-22 - Farm people have an enormous stake in successful control of inflation. A runaway price situation during the war or while the pressure for civilian goods and services continues during the early and postwar period would spell disaster for many farmers and their families. Many farmers naturally find good reasons why prices on their products should be permitted to go up. Some persons seek to make political capital of this by supporting measures to ease or eliminate price controls. It is important for them to remember that any decided rise in prices and wage rates during this period would add greatly to farm costs as well as farm prices. As long as food shortages continue, most farm products very likely could hold their own if prices were given free rein. But the situation is only temporary. When war demands taper off, shortages of farm products are likely to be replaced by surpluses. If prices are allowed to get out of hand now, farm prices then may nose-dive while many items of farm expenses stay up. Inflation control needs to remain effective now if distress later on is to be avoided.